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VOL. XX NO. 289 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1932 TWELVE PAGES

WHY GANDHIJI SUSPENDED FAST TILL WEDNESDAY

Poona Rumour Not A Scare

WHAT HAPPENED IN RATNAGIRI JAIL

Inspector-General Conferring With Govt.

What was described in a local Contemporary on Sunday as "Dame Rumour" in Poona about Gandhiji's fast is not a mere "scare" according to the statement issued from Yerawda Mandir.

GANDHIJI DID FAST

Gandhiji did commence his fast on Saturday morning to protest against the government's attitude towards Appa Saheb Patwardhan in Ratnagiri jail but suspended it on Sunday morning in view of the Inspector-General's undertaking to confer with the government in the matter.

IN RATNAGIRI JAIL

"Appa Saheb", according to the statement "had to put himself on lowest diet consistent with the bare existence for the service of "untouchables" which he wanted to do but which he was not permitted to do"

Gandhiji adds: "If I deserted Appa Saheb, I would be capable of deserting the Harijans and the man who deserts his comrades is not worth much"

"NO COERCION"

Concluding his statement Mahatmaji says: It does not mean coercion of any body. It stirs up sluggish consciences and it fires the loving heart to action"

FULL TEXT OF STATEMENT

POONA, Dec. 4.

The following is a resume of the statement made to the members of the Anti-Untouchability Committee who met Gandhiji at 1 p.m. to-day. The rumour of his fast which began yesterday had spread throughout India and whilst he had allowed nobody to suspect it on the 3rd instant he had to be carried on a stretcher to the yard where he interviews friends and he was lyiny in bed when these friends were announced. Statement about fast became thus inevitable and he spoke as follows in low voice.

ORIGIN OF FAST.

Although the Inspector-General gave me permission to say whatever I liked about the origin of the fast and what passed between the Government and myself I do not want to take full advantage of the liberty he has given me. I shall only give you the substance of what happened so that you can be at ease and my position may not be misunderstood.

The fast which commenced yesterday was, you will be glad to know broken just before I came here. Mine is a peculiar position. Though I have hardened my heart, there are things about which I have an exceedingly sensitive nature. To me, there is no difference of degree in matters of moment and as I am capable of giving my life for a great cause, I am equally capable of laying down my life for the life of a comrade. Now in the present case the question before me was one of choice either to allow a dear comrade to die and myself live unconcerned, or in an attempt to save his life, put mine in jeopardy.

"INCORRUPTIBLE MAN."

Appasahehb Patwardhan whose name has, I am told, already appeared in newspapers and who is a prisoner in Ratnagiri jail is an incorruptible man and a dear comrade whom I know to be cent per cent honest. I came to know through regular channels that Appasaheb had to put himself on a lowest diet consistent with the bare existence for the service of "untouchables" which he wanted to do and which he was not permitted to do. I wrote to the Government in the mildest language possible that if relief was not given to Appasaheb, I would have to go through the same agony and sacrifice as he was undergoing. He was, and is going through slow death. I said I should have o fast. If I deserted him I would be capable of deserting Harijans, and the man who deserts comrades is not worth much.

NO CHOICE FOR ME.

I had necessarily to give a short notice because there was no choice for me. Although I know that Appasaheb is man of iron nerves, I could imagine what agonies the man on reduced rations would be going through and so I could not help giving short notice. I am glad to say that circumstances have arisen enabling me to break my fast though it does not mean that the chapter is closed.

ONLY SUSPENDED.

The Inspector-General of Prisons who was here is conferring

(Continoed on page 5.)

ELECTION EXCITEMENT AT CAWNPORE

Woman Congress Candidate Sent To Jail

REFUSES TO ENTER INTO BOND

CAWNPORE, Dec. 4.

A number of candidates for the impending Municipal elections and some supporters have been bound over in large sums to keep the peace, in view of apprehensions of a breach of the peace in the election excitement that prevails.

Srimati Sarladevi, a Congress candidate, who refused to enter into a bond, has been sent to jail.—A. P.

R. T. C'S FORTNIGHT'S "ACHIEVEMENT"

LONDON Dec. 4.

The Degree of unanimity reached in the first fortnight at the Round Table Conference is largely ascribed in the conference circles to the spirit of accommodation shown both by the British and Indian sides

It is reported that those who played prominent part in this connection included Mr. Chaudhri Zafrulla, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Mudaliyar on the British Indian side and Sir Akbar Hydari for the States, while the fact that the conference had been placed in possession of the general outline of British Government's views on subjects under discussion constituted a further factor facilitating the prompt despatch of business.

The points on which an agreement has been reached are described as particularly impressive and include the desirability of precise demarcation of reserved and popular fields, lists of Federal and provincial suojects, on which the "Relations Committee" mentioned in a message of November 24 is expected to be unanimous and general conditions for the exercise of franchise in British India.

BRIDGING THE GULF.

As far as States are concerned, their representatives have been meeting from time to time and considerable degree of unanimity is understood to have been achieved, though hitherto it has not proved possible to speak with one voice on all questions

This is attributed to the fact that mandate of the Chamber of Princes in some respects conflicts with the views of some of the larger states such as Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda. Thus it has not been possible hitherto to bring the two viewpoints on representation of States 'inter se' into line and the opinion appears to be hardening that this question must eventually be referred to an arbitral tribunal

FEDERAL FINANCE.

On the contrary, on the intricate subject of Federal Finance, which is being taken up almost immediately the prospects of unanimity among the States appear bright.

A meeting of the States representatives has appointed subcommittee to deal with this question, over which Sir Akbar Hydari has been asked to preside.—Reuter's R. T. C. Service.

Ratify Unity Conference Resolutions

MEHKAR MUSLIMS' APPEAL

(From A Correspondent.)

MEHKAR, Dec. 3.

At a public meeting held here on Wednesday last, which was attended by about three hundred Muslims the following resolution was passed:—

"This public meeting of citizens fully appreciates the efforts of the Allahabad Unity Conference.

"2) Supports the resolution passed at the Conference as a compromise.

"(3) And urges upon the coming conference to ratify this resolution as it is, without the slightest change or alteration."

OTTAWA AGREEMENT

To-day's Protest Meeting

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Social League a public meeting will be held at Blavatsky Lodge—French Bridge—Chaupaty to-day (Monday) at 6-15 P.M. (S.T.) to protest against the Ottawa Agreement, when Prof. C. N. Vakil, Mr. J. K. Mehta and Rao Bahadur Dadubhai Desai will address the meeting. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will occupy the chair.

"OTTAWA, A NON-PARTY QUESTION"

Assembly Nationalist Party Decision

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4.

The Nationalist Party in the Assembly met this afternoon at the Western Hotel with Sir Hari Singh Gour in the chair and decided to make Ottawa a non-party question.

Another meeting of the All-India Nationalists party was held, and the following office-bearers were elected.

President, Sir Hari Singh Gour.

Vice-Presidents, Hon. Ramsarandas, Bhai Parmanand, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai and Mr. S. C. Jog.

General Secretarey Mr. Ranga Iyer.

Treasurer, Mr. K P Thampan.—A. P.

WILL MADRAS FALL IN LINE?

"Open Temples For Harijans"

A. I. UNTOUCHABILITY DAY ON DEC. 18

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA. Dec. 4.

At the meeting of the Central Board of the Anti-Untouchability League, Delhi, which was held here at the Library Hall of the Servants of India Society's Home yesterday afternoon, the question about Temple Entry was discussed, at considerable length. Representatives from different provinces gave their views on this subject with special reference to the difficulties they had to face in their provinces.

TO ENLIGHTEN THE SOUTH.

From discussions it appeared that the question of temple entry was not so difficult in Northern India. But it had a peculiar significance in Madras Presidency. It was decided, it is understood, to start propaganda with greater vigour in that Presidency.

"UNTOUCHABILITY DAY."

As desired by Mahatmaji, it was also decided that an "All-India Anti-Untouchability Day" should be observed and the "Day" be devoted towards bringing the Caste Hindus and the 'Harijans' together. The date for observing the "Day" has been fixed provisionally as the 18th of December.

PROVINCIAL BOARDS.

The question about obtaining reliable information regarding the classification of the various castes of the so-called "untouchable" was next considered and the work in this connection was entrusted to different Provincial Boards, which would submit to the Central Board, all the necessary details.

AHMEDABAD SCORES CENTURY!

Gujarat Political Conference Arrests

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 4.

About fifty more arrests have been made of persons alleged to be delegates to the Gujarat Political Conference.

Thirty-five of them were arrested on the railway station as they alighted from various trains, while the rest were arrested as they were passing through Maneck Chowk, the business quarter of the city.

The total arrests number 100.—A. P

Earlier

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 4.

About 60 persons alleged to be delegates to a special session of the Gujerat Political Conference were rounded up last night at Ahmedabad Railway Station as they alighted from differerent trains.

Police also arrested one person with about 650 printed leaflets containing the Congress programme for the day on which the Bombay Governor visits the city.—A.P.

CHOITRAM ARRESTED AT ALLAHABAD

Under Orders From Bombay Govt.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 3.

Dr. Choitram Gidwani of Sind, who had come here for the Unity Conference and was detained in his residence at Allahabad owing to illness, under orders from Bombay Government was arrested this afternoon and taken to district jail. It is understood he will be removed probably to Hyderabad Sind.—A.P.

BOMBAY SURPRISES CEYLON

344 Runs Scored For 7 Wickets

RICHARDS' BRILLIANT CENTURY

(By Our Sporting Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Bombay Presidency team resumed their first innings to-day at 10-30 a.m. in the match against Ceylon XI who scored 214 in the first innings. The home team made 344 runs for 7 wickets and declared their innings.

G. Richards, who bears the same name as the famous English jockey, was the hero of the match between Bombay and Ceylon, which ended in a draw yesterday. Included in the team at the eleventh hour Richards had the distinction of scoring 118 runs and taking 10 wickets for 70 runs—a feat that will be remembered for a very long time. He became the idol of the crowd when he smote the Ceylon bowling hip and thigh to all parts of the Esplanade maidan.

Richards' Century.

After reaching his half century Richards, who was in disposed, wanted to retire, but was persuaded to carry on by the Bombay skipper. Before lunch was taken he had registered 80 runs and obtained his century soon after the resumption of play. He might have stayed much longer had he not become rash and hasty towards the end of his great innings.

Stimulus To Local Cricket.

The Bombay Presidency Cricket Association must be congratulated in the success of the match, which attracted 5000 spectators. This enterprising body is doing its utmost to revive local cricket and is sure to achieve its object, judging by the enthusiasm created amongst cricket fans during the two days' play. Mr. F. E. Cole, the moving spirit of the Association, was responsible for making all arrangements, and deserves the thanks of the sporting public for carrying on under great difficulties.

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

Bombay resumed their innings at 10-30 a.m. on Sunday when Kapadia and Bapporia, the overnight not outs, faced Jayawickrama and Poulier. Kapadia added nine runs before being clean bowled by Poulier, who went down a fast ball that swung in from the off sending the balls many yards behind the wicket. Bapporia, who was playing a steady innings, fell a victim to M. Kelaart, stepping in front of a straight ball. Havewalla indulged in fierce hitting, and hit four successive boundaries off Bakelman. With Richards as partner the scoring was rapid. Richards lifted M. Kelaart on to the Gymkhana pavilion. Dr. Gunasekera made several changes in the bowling coming on himself in order to check the scoring.

Havewalla helped to equal the Ceylon total with a well placed shot to the off. Havewalla was caught in attempting a big hit by E. Kelaart for 79 runs. Pardeshi replaced Havewalla, and was severe on Jayawickrama. Richards was subdued for a spell and then lifted Dr. Gunasekera with a lofty shot to the boundary and few minutes later equalled Havewalla's score. He was dropped by Bakelman when he made his 80. Pardeshi played forward to a ball from Dr. Gunasekera and was bowled after making 30. The score was 280 for 6 wickets at lunch.

AFTER LUNCH PLAY

After lunch Godambe faced Jayawickreme in a maiden over. Richards hit four boundaries in succession off Dr. Gunasekera scoring his century amidst great acclamation. An enthusiastic spectator garlanded him on the field. He was also severe on Jayawickreme but was missed by Poulier who dropped an easy catch. In stepping out to hit Jayawickreme he was nearly stumped. Godambe turned Dr. Gunasekera to leg with a neat glide. Poulier missed Richards again at boundary. M. Albert replaced Dr. Gunasekera and Richards in sneaking a short run was run out with his score at 118. Meheromji glided Albert to leg very neatly, but the scoring was painfully slow. Bakelman replaced Jayawickreme and soon after the Bombay innings was declared closed at 344 for 7 wickets.

CEYLON'S STOLID BATTING.

Ceylon batted a second time at 3 p.m., L. D. S. Gunasekera and Albert facing Hakim. Albert hit Havewalla to leg for four, but fell to the same bowler in attempting a similar stroke. M. Kelaart and L. D. S. Gunasekera, two left handers were together for a long time but the scoring was slow. Gunasekera hit Havewalla to leg for four. In an hour and a half 40 runs were scored. At 57 Richards got M. Kelaart caught by Kapadia at short leg for 24 runs. Richards bowled T. H. Kelaart for duck with a fast ball, which beat him all the way. E. Kelaart joined Gunasekera and 60 was hoisted before the latter fell a victim to Meheromji off Havewalla for 29. Schokman scored two boundaries

(Continued on page 5.)

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A 5908

WANTED—An L.C.P.S., to serve as a Medical Officer, in Shahada Municipal Dispensary. Five years' experience essential Pay Rs. 60-5/2-100 per month Starting pay will be given according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned immediately. (Sd.) GULAL KESHAV PATIL, President, Municipality. Shahada. West Khandesh, Municipal Office. Shahada.
A 5888

WANTED—ELECTRICIAN conversant with Motor repairs and Light installation. Preferred man used to maintenance work in mills using Alternating Current. Please apply with testimonials and stating salary to THE WESTERN INDIA MATCH CO., LTD., Clutterbuckganj P. O. (near Bareilly).
A R 8563

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A R8559

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from capable and respective gentlemen for the post of BRANCH SECRETARY on Rs. 100-20-250. Post being very responsible. None need apply unless in a position to submit Rs. 3,000 cash security. Apply to General Manager. EASTERN BANKING & PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD., Delhi.
A 5896

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FOR SALE—Big Stock EMPTY STEEL OIL and TAR DRUMS, forty gallons, complete with Bungs also sale different sizes of Drums Bungs, delivery for Bombay or Calcutta. Offers invited. Telegraphic address: OILPIT. Apply PHOENIX OIL COMPANY, 62, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta.
N 5900

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IF QUALITY, FLAVOUR and ECONOMY counts try "O. K." Orange Pekoe Tea. PERRY & CO., Grant Road.
T 5834

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P R 8568

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Public Notices

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the payment of the Seventh Dividend Warrants for the year ended 30th June, 1932, will be made at the Registered Office of the Company, Sudama House Wittet Road, Ballard Estate Bombay, instead of at the Central Bank of India, Ltd., on and after Monday the 12th December. 1932.
Dated this 3rd day of December. 1932.
NAROTTAM MORARJE & CO.,
Agents.
5902

Bombay Municipality

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of diets to the Municipal Hospitals and Maternity Homes and the Turner Sanatorium for one year, commencing from 1-3-1933, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, not later than 1 P. M. (B. T.) on 16-12-1932.
The diets will be exclusive of milk.
The tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tender for the supply of diets", addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.
Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued to anyone on payment of rupee one by the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner
J. S. NERURKER.
Executive Health Officer
Public Health Deptt
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2-12-1932
5903

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED. (IN Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under Section 209 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 a MEETING OF THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed company will be held at the office of the Liquidators at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 19th Day of December, 1932, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
Dated this 30th Day of November 1932.
N. M. RAIJI,
D. D. SHROFF,
Liquidators.
5901.

Lost

POLICY NO W/164359, dated the 2nd February, 1916, for Rs 15,000 (Rupees Fifteen thousand) granted by the PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Calcutta branch, on the life of Mr. Nathan Perry. Will any person having information regarding the above Policy kindly communicate with the PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, 28, Dalhousie Square West Calcutta.
5856

Legal Notices

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Sukkur

Suit No. 131 of 1932

NARSUMAL s/o. ADUMAL TALREJA, resident of Sukkur ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
GHUMAN-MAL s/o. Pangumal and another, Merchant, resident of Bombay .....
TO,
The Defendant No. 1.
WHEREAS the Plaintiff has filed a suit against you for Rs. 800/- you are hereby informed that 19th December, 1932, has been fixed for hearing the above suit when you are required to be present in person or through a pleader instructed by you; failing which the suit will be disposed of in your absence.
Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 26th November. 1932.
Clerk of the Court.
5905

Legal Notices

Notice Of Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GUL MAHOMED IBRAHIM NOORANI and MAHOMED HUSSAIN IBRAHIM NOORANI have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground now freehold tenure being Plot No. 7 together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 323, New No. 2128, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 2|7293 and Cadastral Survey No. 6|291 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 2490 (2A) and Street No. 433A and now under D Ward No. 2490-(2) and Street No. 68 and containing by admeasurement 1095 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of all that piece of pension and tax land divided into seven plots admeasuring in all 6599 square yards and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ramdas Dossa; on or towards the West by the property of Sheikh Adam Abdalli, on or towards the North by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy and on or towards the south by the Walkeshwar Road.
Dated this 2nd day of December, 1932.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5904.

High Court of Bombay

INSOLVENCY NO. 1253 of 1924
Re: CHARLES EMILE VEGAL, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, residing at 5, Queens, Road, Bombay. A Dealer in Watches and Clocks in the name of Charles E. Vegal & Co., and Eastern Watch Co., at 267, Hornby Road, Bombay. An Insolvent.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his ..... discharge and that the Court has fixed the 7th March, 1933, ... at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.
Dated this 1st date of December 1932
K. A. BHOJWANI.
Insolvency Registrar.
5907

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Auctioneers & Commission Agents

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Victoria Terminus Station, the following unclaimed goods:—
Bicycle, Agra Curio, Paper racks, Bangles, Brushes, Brass and Copper Ware, Combs, old and new clothing etc.
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AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PROPERTY on the Bombay Improvement Trust land at Dadar Road, Naigaum Estate (Near Hind Mata Cinema) on THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from the Court Receiver as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2205 of 1930 (Niyamatkhan Ahmedkhan and Another v/s Bai Akimunbibi widow and Another) and pursuant to the Consent Decree dated 1st Decemer, 1930.
FIRSTLY:—Two chawls on Plot No. 72A of the Bombay Improvement Trust admeasuring about 233 square yards situate at Dadar Road, Naigaum Estate, and bearing Municipal F Ward No. 766 (1C) and Street No. 126 (c). Leased for 3 years from 1-1-1930 at Rs. 40/- per month exclusive of Municipal taxes.
SECONDLY:—Two chawls on the Bombay Improvement Trust land in Case No. 53 of Scheme No. 60 in four pieces on monthly tenancies admeasuring in all about 244 square yards situate at Dadar Road, Naigaum Estate bearing F Ward Street Nos. 126 (AL) and 126 (AM). These four pieces of land have been leased on monthly tenancies at the total monthly rent of Rs. 36/2/.
For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Hasan Bazi and Co. Attorneys for the Court Received at 27, Hummum Street Fort, or to the undersigned
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BAJAR BATU'S Roaring Comic and Miss LEELA and Master VINAYAK'S Glittering Roles.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 and 10 P. M.
SYLVIA SIDNEY IN HER GREATEST DRAMATIC HIT
"LADIES OF THE BIG HOUSE"
A Paramount Super Production

THE EMPIRE
6-30 and 10 P. M.
ENGLAND'S TWO MOST POLISHED COMEDIANS
RALPH LYNN
TOM WALLS
in
"THARK"
A story about a haunted house.

THE EMPRESS
6-30 and 10 P. M.
THE GREAT SUBWAY MURDER MYSTERY.
"SUBWAY EXPRESS"
A Columbia Picture
With
JACK HOLT
AILEEN PRINGLE.

THE PALACE
Byculla Railway Station
6-30, 10 P. M.
Universal Thriller starring the action-star
TOM MIX

Glorious 6th Week
An unanimous verdict of the public puts
SULOCHANA
at the top. Don't miss
MADHURI
A tender pulsating love theme amidst the gorgeous background of Rajput Court.
Director: CHOUDHARY
Shows at: 5, 7-45 & 10-30
Majestic Cinema
Girgaum, Bombay

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FOR COLOMBO SINGAPORE CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tokiwa Maru	6972	2 Dec	4 Dec.
Hakone Maru x Ginyo	10500	.....	@12 Dec.
Maru Taian	9000	1 Dec.	14 Dec.
Maru Suwa	3159	7 Dec.	17 Dec,
Maru Tokushima Maru Fushim	11000	.....	@27 Dec.
Maru x Kaga	5976	19 Dec.	31 Dec.
Maru	11000	.....	@10 Jan,
	5860	30 Dec,	13 Jan,

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Hakusan Maru	10500	7 Dec,	24 Dec,
Haruna Maru	10500	21 Dec.	7 Jan.

REDUCTION IN FIRST, SECOND and STEERAGE CLASS PASSAGE FARES between BOMBAY and KOBE

	Single £	Return £
First	35	50
Second	22	40
Steerage ...	10-10	...

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FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM

The Secretary,

278, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
December 3.
Bamora, Wordingham, Busrah.
Varsova, Donbrook, Busrah.
Tairea, Fishley, Durban.

DEPARTURES.
December 4.
Chybassa, Williamson, Rangoon.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.
City of Kimberly, Oswald, Rangoon.
Castalia, Kelly, Liverpool.
Weissinfels, Schulte, Karachi.

LOADING.
December 3.
Steamer Orna for Calcutta.
Steamer Goalpara for Calcutta
Steamer Aungham for Rangoon.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Tairea:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Tairea, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Victoria:—The M Italiana mail steamer Victoria is expected to arrive here to-day from Genca, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bamora arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Castalia:—The Graham T. Coy's steamer Castalia, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chybassa:— The B I S N Coy's steamer Chybassa, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Badarpur:—The B S O Coy's steamer Badarpur, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Weissenfels:—The L Ruward Ltd., steamer Weissenfels, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S City of Kimberly:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Kimberly, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.
Bombay, December 2.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Alipore 3241, N F N F M M & Co.
2 Castalia 4171, Liverpool 3|12, Graham T Co.
4 Clo Kimberley 3980, Calcutta 3|12, F F Campbell & Co.
5 Moncalieri 3241, Trieste 2-12, L. Triestino N. Co.
6 Tokiwa Maru 4281, N F N F N Y Kaisha.
7 Weissenfels 4852, Karachi 3|12. L Edwards Ltd.
8 Capo-di-Monte 3544, Genoa 2|12 L Triestino N Co.
9 Ginyo Maru 6128, Kobe 14|12, N Y Kaisha.
11 Dalgoma 3571, London 2|12, M M & Co.
12 Clan Sinclair 3291, Cochin 7|12, J Finlay & Co.
14 President Harrison 6242, New York 2|12, F F Campbell & Co.
15 Rotenfels 4852, Antwerp 5|12, L Edwards, Ltd.
17 Col di Lana 3709, Trieste 6|12, L Triestino N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Jalavihar 3381, Rangoon, 4-12, Scindia S. N. Co.
3 Ellora 2567, Karachi 3|12, M M & Co.
5 Africana 863, M'Coast 6|12. Merchant S N Co.
6 Heinan Maru 2718, Japan 10|12, M M & Co.
10|11 Surabaya Maru 2728. Japan 7|12, O S Kaisha

PRINCE'S DOCK

C|R Grandara 3190, Calcutta 2|12, M M & Co.
D|E Gairsoppa 3227, Calcutta, 4|12, M M & Co.
N Fager 661, Bangkok, N F F F Campbell & Co.
H Jamnagar 279, Jamnagar 4-12, L Naranji and Co.
M Jehangir 2157 NF., NF., T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Narkunda 8|12, P & O S N Co.
Burdwan 9|12, P & O S N Co.
Carthage 15|12, P & O S N Co
Mantua 23|12, P & O S N Co.
Naldera 29|12, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Masula 4|12 M M & Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG
Sumatra 6|12, L Edwards Ltd.
Simla 22|12, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Valencia 8|12 K N Co.

FROM GENOA.
Victoria 5|12, M Italiana.
FROM HAMBURG.
Grootherk 7|12, L Edwards Ltd
Neuenfels 16|12, L Edwards Ltd
Sonenfels 26|12, L Edwards Ltd
FROM NEW YORK
President Hayes 16|12 F F Campbell & Co.
President Pierce 30|12 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM KOBE
Morloka Maru 3|12, N T Kaisha.
Fuku Maru 3|12, O S Kaisha
Celebes Maru 19|12. O S Kaisha
Trairan Maru 5|12 N Y Kaisha
Paris Maru 9|12 O S Kaisha.
Comorin 16-12. P. & O. S. N Co
Kidderpore 18-12 P & O S N Co
Bhutan 25-12 P. & O. S. N. Co.
Ranpura 30-12. P & O S N Co.
FROM BRISBANE.
Maloja 10|12, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Tairea M M & Co.
Karanfa 17 12 M M & Co.
Lakliva 31/12 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR TRIESTE.
Col di Lana 6|12, L T Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Castalia 3|12, G T Co.
FOR KOBE
Tokiwa Maru NF., N Y Kaisha.
Sourabaya Maru 7|12, O S Kaisha.
Heinan Maru, N F M M & Co.
Gingo Maru, N F N Y Kaisha.
FOR HOUSTON.
Silverwillow N F V Bros.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora 7|12 M. M. and Co.
Varava 8|12 M. M. and Co.
FOR RANGOON
Chybassa NF, M M Co.
Jalavihar N F S S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Rotenfels 5|12, L Edwards, Ltd.
Ockenfels N F L Edwards Ltd.
FOR BANGKOK.
Fager N F F Campbell & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Gairsoppa 4|12, M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Ellora 1|12|32.
Bhadravati 1|12|32.
Irrawadi 1|12|32.
Weissenfels 1|12|32.
Rotenfels 1|12|32.
President Harrison 2|12|32.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Dec. 3.

S S Corfu for Marseilles:—134 bags groundnut kernals, S M Rajgor & Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—50 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhram & Co.; 700 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Col De Lana for Venice:—700 bags castor seed, K Devchand & Co.

S S Ratenfels for Hamburg.—55 bales cotton fly, D D Vora & Co., 400 bags poppyseed, R Shantilal & Co.; 160 bags casin, Indian Produce Export Co.

For Bremen:—600 bags bajree, R Shantilal & Co.

For Rotterdam:—5 bales woollen carpets, Lee & Muirhead.

For Antwerp:—63 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg:—2400 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.; 70 bags turmeric, N Mooljee & Co.

For Rotterdam:—2050 bags linseed oil cakes, 1000 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.

For Antwerp:—3435 bags linseed oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.

S S Heinan Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 335 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros.

S S Gingo Maru for Kobe:—150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tokiwa Maru for Kobe:—60 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.; 30 bales cotton raw, Birla Bros.; 262 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 450 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—670 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—140 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sourbaya Maru for Osaka: 100 tons iron scrap, Faiz & Co.

For Kobe:—145 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.; 550 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 47 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Dec. 3.

S S City of Kimberly, Agents, F F Campbell & Co., from New York:—135 cases motor car materials; 48 cases motor parts; 200 cases auto parts; 385 cases tyres; 959 cases flit; 91 cases neijal; 654 bales newspaper; 275 bales secondhand clothing; 390 bales cotton goods remnants; 74 cases fertilizer; 30 cases soda ash; 100 cases medicine; 49 cases graphite; 128 drums dyestuff; 112 drums chemicals; 1268 drums lub. oil.

From Philadelphia:—2196 drums lub. oil.

RICE CROP IN BOMBAY.

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following second memorandum on the Rice Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the Season 1932-33:—

On an average of the five years ending 1930-31 the area under Rice in the British Territory and Indian States included in this forecast has represented some 4.2 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Rice Crop sown between May and July 1932.

(Estimates up to 15th November 1932.)

AREA.

The latest report show the total area under the crop as stated below:—

	British Districts Acres	Indian States. Acres.
Bombay Presidency Proper	1,841,000	441,000
Sind	965,000	9,000
Total	2,806,000	450,000

Grand Total 3,256,000 Acres.

10.1 and 6.8 per cent. respectively below the final revised area of the last year and the average actual area of the preceding ten years. In the Presidency Proper the area under rice declined on the whole owing to deficiency of early rains in many parts and in Sind due to late inundation.

SEASON.

In Gujarat, rice suffered in the North due to deficient rains in September and again in October and is thus likely to be considerably reduced in yield. In South Gujarat, the crop has done somewhat better although even here it was checked in growth in places due to deficiency of rains in September thus resulting in a reduction in outturn. In the North Deccan, the crop suffered due to deficiency of rains in June and again in September, while it was further spoiled in places by untimely rains in October. In the South Deccan, the crop has done generally fairly well owing to sufficiency of rains of the season except the small crop in the Sholapur District which was damaged by the excessive rains in October. In the Karnatak also, the crop did fairly well up to the end of September but it was much spoiled by the excessive and inopportune rains in October which lodged the crop in many places and reduced its yield to a varying extent. In the Konkan, the crop in the central Konkan comprising the districts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri has been nearly normal, although in the Thana District in the North and the Kanara District in the South of the Division the crop suffered rather heavily in yield owing to the excessive rains in October. In Sind, owing to late inundation of the season and damage by disease in places rice has suffered to a varying extent in the Province although judging by the latest reports the crop in the Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier Districts may be said to have fared comparatively better.

OUTTURN.

As a result of the seasonal conditions described above, the rice crop in north Gujarat is expected to yield between 50 and 75 per cent. of the normal, although the crop in South Gujarat may yield somewhat better, i.e. between 75 and 85 per cent. of the normal. In the North Deccan, the crop in the West Khandesh District may yield about 70 per cent. of the normal while in the Nasik District about 85 per cent. of the normal. The area under rice is negligible in the East Khandesh District of the Division (North Deccan) but this small area may yield about 70 per cent. of the normal. The crop in the South Deccan may return between 85 per cent. of the normal and nearly full normal except the small area in the Sholapur District which may yield about 80 per cent. of the normal. In the Karnatak, the estimated yield may range between 75 and 85 per cent. of the normal. In the Konkan, the crop in the Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts may return nearly a normal yield, although in the Thana and Kanara Districts the outturn may fall in the vicinity of 80 per cent. of the normal. In Sind, the crop has been generally poor in the Nawabshah District where it may give only about 35 per cent. of the normal. The area under rice in this district is, however, comparatively very small. In the remaining districts of the Province the yield may range between 50 and 75 per cent. of the normal except in the districts of Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier where the crop has done comparatively better and is expected to return about 85 per cent. of the normal.

The total estimated outturn works out as noted below:—

	British Districts Cwts.	Indian States. Cwts.
Bombay Presidency Proper	16,522,000	3,977,000
Sind	8,427,000	66,000
Total	24,949,000	4,043,000

Grand Total 28,992,000 Cwts.

12.7 and 5.6 per cent. respectively below the estimated outturn of the actual area in the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

Clue to No. 4. (Butter - Good things bring their ow reward.
"Don't ..... 6 .. 2 .... 4 .. 2 .... 6 ..... 7 ... 3 .. 2 ..... 8"

A "caption" is selected for *this picture*, but the actual words are withdrawn and replaced by dots. Each dot denotes a letter and each group of dots represents a word. For example: "Daddy, I want to whisper" would look like this:—Daddy . 1 ... 4 .. 2 7
It is left to the ingenuity of competitors to find the words that fit each series of dots for the above and three other pictures to follow. Wait for these pictures each week and in between enjoy Polson's Coffee and Butter. Four pictures with hidden captions form the entire competition which is divided into 2 parts. Part one for No. 1 and No. 3 make one complete entry for the Coffee competition. Part two for No. 2 and No. 4 make one complete entry for the Butter competition. These pictures Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4, will appear in rotation in this paper once per week on the *same day* until the middle of December. Competitors must find the four hidden captions and each entry must be accompanied by one Present ticket from a 1 lb. Polson's Coffee tin for the Coffee section and from a 1 lb. Polson's Pasteurised Butter tin for the Butter section. Otherwise it is not eligible for prizes. Make as many entries as you please. The title for each picture has been decided on and is kept in a sealed cover. If no competitor submits the exact title as previously laid down, the nearest will get the prizes. Prizes are 1st in each section Rs. 500; 2nd Rs. 150; 3rd Rs. 50; 10 Prizes of Rs. 20 each and 10 Prizes of Rs. 10 each. Total, Rs. 2,000. Please forward all entries to Polson Mfg. Co., 211/219 Frere Road, (Post Box No. 367), Fort, Bombay to arrive before 31st December, 1932, the date the competition closes. Print name and address clearly and remark your envelope "Competition." Our decision must be considered as final and no correspondence will be entered into. Results will be published in this paper on 21st January, 1933.

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Lower Premiums Larger Bonuses, Liberal Policy Conditions.

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N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

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MANAGER

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. SATARA.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Dec. 3.

January	5.60
March	5.72
May	5.81
Middling Spot	5.75

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Dec. 3.

December	5.58
January	5.58
Middling Spot	5.63

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 3.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	36,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Dec. 3

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To day's Price.
December 1932	..	4.90
January 1933	5.96	4.92
February 1933	..	4.93
March 1933	5.98	4.94
April 1933	..	4.94
May 1933	5.99	4.95
June 1933	..	4.95
July 1933	..	4.96
August 1933	..	4.96
September 1933	..	4.96
October 1933	..	4.97
November 1933	..	4.98
December 1933	..	5.00
Middling Spot	..	5.14

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 3.

Sakellaridis December	6.51
January 1933	6.59
March 1933	6.72
May 1933	6.82
July 1933	6.86
October 1933	7.02
November 1933	7.02
Middling Spot	6.87

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 3.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.73
Fine (Good Staple)	4.85
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.97
C.P. OOMRA:—	
Goood (No. 1 Staple)	4.82
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	4.97
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.12
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.04
Fully Good	4.14
Fine	4.24
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.14
Fine	4.24
Superfine	4.34

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Dec. 3.

Interest Day to Loan 0-5|8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 0-3|4 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 0-15|16 to 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 1-3|16 t 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2-1|2 to 3 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2-1|2 to 3 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Dec. 3.

T.T. London on Berlin	13.38-1|2
T.T. London on Amsterdam	7.92
T.T. London on Brussels	22.99
T.T. London on Madrid	39.06
T.T. London on Milan	62.93
T.T. London on Berne	16.57
T.T. London on Paris	81.46
T.T. London on New York closing rate	3.18-1|2

LONDON RUBBER.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:—Sellers 2-19|32.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Dec. 3.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—Jan|Feb. sellers 23|9.

Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes:—Jan|Feb. sellers 23|9.

Wheat South Australian Parcels, December paid 25|9.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels:—No offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Dec. 3.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F Calcutta: Dec. nominal per cwt. 8|1-1|2.

C and F Bombay:— Dec. nominal per cwt 7|9.

C and F Karachi:— Dec. nominal per cwt 7|9.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Dec. 3.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£ 13-7|8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£118
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 8-1|2
National Bank of India	£ 43
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£107-1|4
Conversion Loan 3-1R2 p.c.	£97-3|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	£ 53-1|2
Indian Stosk 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£ 72-1|2
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan	£ 82-1|2
Indian Stock 4-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan	£104-1|4
Consols 2-1|2 p.c.	£ 73-1|4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£ 97-1|4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£ 106-3|4

London Bullion Market

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., London have issued the following repon dated Nov. 16:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £139,422,094 on the 9th instant and shows no change as compared with the previous Wednesday

Substantial amoun's have been on offer in the open market and although moderate purchases have been made on Continental account, most of the gold available has again been taken for a destination not disclosed.

Quotations during the week:—

PER FINE OUNCE.

Nov. 10th	125s/4d.
Nov. 11th	125s/-d.
Nov. 12th	123s/8.1/2d
Nov. 14th	123s/2.1/2d
Nov. 15th	123s/11.1/2d
Nov. 16th	124s/2 1/2d
Average	124s/2.8d.

EQUIVALENT VALUE OF £ STERLING.

Nov. 10th	13s/6.7d.
Nov. 11th	13s/7 1d.
Nov. 12th	13s/8.8d.
Nov. 14th	13s/9.5d.
Nov. 15th	13s/8.5d.
Nov. 16th	13s/8 2d
Average	13s/6.1d

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 7th instant to mid day on the 14th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
British South Africa	1,449,313
British India	46.314
Straits Settlements and Dependencies	22,775
New Zealand	12,150
Iraq	20.596
Germany	52 580
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	13.698
Other countries	3,421
Total	1,620,847

EXPORTS.

	£
France	835,055
Netherlands	187,750
Belgium	16,300
Czechoslovakia	5.000
Other countries	9.943
Total	1.054,048

Large shipments of gold, amounting to nearly £1,400,000 were made from Bombay last week. Th s.s. "Mooltan" carries £735,000 consigned to London and £10,000 to Holland; the s.s "Tuscania" and the s.s. "California" have £551.000 and £99.000 respectively, all consigned to this country.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of October last were as follow:—

	Imports	Exports £
Germany	7,670	13,949
Netherlands	25	83 1,748
Belgium	6,111	28,500
France	4 878	1,162 080
Switzerland	—	29,877
Egypt	245.154	—
West Africa	194,241	495
Brazil	54,000	—
United States of America	—	79,300
Union of South Africa & South West Africa Territory	4,671.372	—
Rhodesia	299,105	—
British India	3.076,631	—
Straits Settlements	248.598	—
Australia	248,084	—
New Zealand	53,310	—
Salvage from s.s. "Egypt"	61,798	—
Other countries	178.862	43,065
	9,349,839	8.183.014

The Transvaal gold output for October last amounted to 974.965 fine ounces, as compared with 916,501 fine ounces for September 1932 and 945,113 fine ounces for October 1931

SILVER.

The firmer tone shown in the market last week was not maintained, the tendency having since been downward. Prices declined on re-selling by the Indian Bazaars and China, and a fall of 1/4d. on the 14th instant, due mainly to a sudden appreciation in sterling brought prices down to 17.7/8d. for cash and 18d. for two months delivery. There was a slight reaction yesterday in sympathy with movements in the exchanges.

The week on the whole has been quiet, demand being rather poor, although there has been a little buying for near shipment to China, but American operators have continued inactive

There is little indication as to tendency but no decided change is anticipated at present.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 7th instant to mid-day on the 14th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Soviet Union (Russia)	£39,800
Poland	23,068
Germany	22,400
Belgium	8,460
British India	13.300
Canada	13,405
Abyssinia	7,350
Other countries	2,493
	£130.276

EXPORTS.

China	£50,000
Poland	23,275
French Possessions in India	4,500
Sweden	3,155
Other countries	7.330
	£88,260

Quotations during the week:—
IN LONDON.

	Bar Silver per oz. std Cash delivery.	Two months delivery.
Nov. 10th	18.3/16d.	18.5/16d
Nov. 11th	18.1/8d.	18.1/4d.
Nov. 12th	18.1/8d.	18.1/4d.
Nov. 14th	17.7/8d.	18d.
Nov. 15th	18d	18.1/8d.
Nov. 16th	18d.	18.1/8d.
Average	18.052d.	18.177d.

IN NEW YORK.

	(cents per ounce .999 fine).
Nov. 9th	27.3/8
Nov. 10th	27.5/16
Nov. 11th	27.1/2
Nov. 12th	27.7/16
Nov. 14th	27.1/4
Nov. 15th	27.1/4

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 10th instant to the 16th instant was 3.34.1/2 dollars and the lowest 3.27.3/4 dollars.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 12th instant consisted of about 128.600.000 ounces in sycee, 240.000.000 dollars and 3.640 silver bars as compared with about 126.400.000 ounces in sycee, 240.000.000 dollars and 3,320 silver bars on the 5th instant.

3 1|2 p.c. G.P. notes moved with a narrow range the highest being Rs. 71|12 and the lowest 71|9.

Other securities are more or less neglected.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Dec. 2.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet in the beginning, steady during the middle and against quiet during the latter part of the week under review with very small fluctuations of about 3/4 to 1½ annas per cwt. Demand for Ready Sugar was slack but owing to stocks being held by 2 to 3 holders, rates were maintained and good activity in steamers afloat was also evident. It is reported that the prominent European House sold about 4000 tons Russian November or December shipment at around Rs. 4/15/6 option two ports. The second-hand holders of December cargo of Russian Sugar have made further sales of about 1500 tons C.I.F. Colombo and Cochin and 800 tons for Bombay all at Rs 5/1. Further business consisted of repurchases by Importing Houses of about 750 tons Javas November at Rs. 5/2 to Rs. 5/2/9 against sales to Malbar ports.

Arrivals:—S.S. Ruhr arrived during this week with about 10047 bags of Java Sugar. S.S. Hatarana, S.S. Sumatra, S.S. Sikh and S.S. Suez Maru are expected to arrive on about the 3rd, 11th, 13th and 13th December with about 41000, 10000, 25000 and 18000 bags of Java Sugar respectively. African Steamer is also expected to arrive on the 3rd instant with about 10,000 bags of Mozambique Sugar.

Offtake & Stocks:—Offtake is during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 25000 bags.

Calcutta & Karachi: Prices for spot in Calcutta market dropped by about 2½ annas per cwt. Karachi ruled steady during the week. Spot rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 11/1 and Rs. 14/5/6 respectively.

Foreign Markets:—Java remained unchanged during the week. Raw sugar prices in London Terminal Market dropped by about 3½d. per cwt. New York displayed a very weak tone during the week and prices dropped by about 14 to 18 points

The following are quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/1/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Ruhr Rs. 5/4/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Hatatana Rs. 5/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Sumatra Rs. 5/2/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment November Rs. 5/2/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment December Rs. 5/1/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5/2/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet:—
December Rs. 5/0/6 per cwt. F.B.H
African Sugar:—
Ready Rs 15 per cwt.
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON METAL.
London, Dec. 3.

Market was closed

SERICULTURAL INDUSTRY

Tariff Board To Make Enquiry

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3.

A communique of the Commerce Department says: "It has been represented to the Government of India that notwithstanding the existing high revenue duty on imported raw silk, the recent increase in the imports of that commodity from foreign countries constitutes a grave menace to the existence of the indigenous sericultural industry. It has, therefore, been decided that the claims of the industry for protection should be subject of enquiry by the Tariff Board and the Board is requested to examine the following questions and to make recommendations (a) whether having regard to the nature and extent of the competition of raw silk from foreign countries, the claim of the sericultural industry to protection has been established and (b) if the claim is found to be established in what form protection should be given and to what extent.

"In making its recommendations the Board will take into account all relevant considerations including those stated in parts (b) and (c) of the resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on 16th February 1923.

In particular the Board is requested to consider how its recommendations will affect the handloom weaving industry. Firms or persons interested who desire that their views should be considered by the Tariff Board should address their representations to the Secretary to the Board."—A.P.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

Messrs Maganbhai Amin and Co.

Bombay, December 2.

Prices per ton:—

China Clay, quality No. 999, Rs. 75; China Clay, quality No. 277, Rs. 68; China Clay quality No. 333, Rs. 55.

Prices per Cwt:—

Farina double sifted Rs. 7|14|0; epsom salts Rs. 5; sago flour, 1st quality Rs. 4|13|6; maize starch pearl, Continental Rs. 7|4|0; dextrine (potato) white Rs. 10|4|0; zinc chloride Rs. 16; magnesium chloride, German Rs. 4|7|0; Australian mutton tallow, white Rs. 22|8|0; Turkey red oil, concentrated Rs. 43; bleaching powder, United alkali, small packing Rs. 8|2|0; bleaching powder, electro, German, small packing Rs. 8|2|0; sodium sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 10; sodium sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8|4|0; sodium sulphide, German small packing Rs. 10; sodium sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-4|0; bichromate of potash, small packing Rs. 44; soda ash, German Rs. 7|4|0; bichromate of soda small packing, Rs. 40; brown sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 34 litharge flake, French, small packing Rs. 25.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0|10|3; hydro sulphide, English 0|10|0; aniline salt, electric Rs. 0|10|0; antimony salt Rs. 0|8|0; acetic acid Rs. 0|6|0; formal-dehyde Rs. 0|6|3.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Dec. 3.

Silver:—Market is quietly steady

Spot	17-1|2
Forward	17-9|16

LONDON GOLD
London, Dec. 3.

Bars Gold Fine per oz. £6|9|4-1|2

COFFE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Dec. 3.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot:—8-1|4.

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WILL AMERICA ABANDON GOLD STANDARD?

BANKING EXPERT SAYS THERE WAS NO SUCH DANGER

In view of the recent uneasiness over heavy shipments of gold from the United States to foreign countries and the rumours which gained force that there was danger of the United States abandoning the gold standard in order to protect the dollar, the following extracts of a speech delivered by Dr. Benjamin M Anderson, Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank, will be read with interest Dr. Anderson states:

"The panic in early 1932 was, in many ways, more intense in political than in financial circles, and the centre of it was Washington rather than New York. Alarming statements regarding the banking situation were constantly coming from Washington to New York, and reassuring statements were constantly going from New York to Washington. This is not meant as criticism of public men, dealing with unfamiliar and startling financial problems. It is merely the assertion that veteran bankers kept the better perspective. The great banks in New York never shared the fears of a general collapse, or of danger to the gold standard.

CLEARING THE RECORD.

"There has been no time in the past 36 years when there has been justifiable ground for doubt as to our ability to maintain the gold standard in its full integrity. Even in 1907, when the great majority of the banks over the country were obliged to restrict cash payments and when our paper money went to a premium of almost 4 per cent over checks, there was no question at all as to the goodness of our paper money, no restricton whatever on the redemption of paper money in gold and no possible question of a premium on gold over paper money.

"In 1914, we were obliged to close our Stock Exchange to prevent an avalanche of foreign selling of American securities in our market, but the question of the maintenance of our gold standard, even though virtually all the rest of the world abandoned it, did not arise at all.

"It is important to keep the record clear. The revival this autumn of the erroneous rumours current last winter and last spring that our Federal Reserve Banks were threatened with the necessity of an early suspension of gold payments appears not to have been taken so seriously either at home or abroad as to undermine the revival of financial confidence which has been so clearly marked since the middle of June. There was a sharp rise in the foreign exchange rates against the dollar October 7 and 8, but on the following Monday and Tuesday the exchanges turned in our favour again and we have continued to gain gold from the outside world.

"But, for the future, and particularly for remoter future times, it is highly important that we should clear the record.

PROTECTING THE FUTURE.

There can easily come a time, years hence, when our gold position may not be as overwhelmingly strong as it was all last winter, all last spring and all last summer as it is to-day.

"It must not be open to the outside world to say to us years hence when we may have, say, a billion dollars less in gold than we have to-day, that we were in danger of suspension of gold payments with three billion dollars of gold in the Federal Reserve Banks and four billion dollars of gold in the country. It must be made clear that we do not need anything like as much gold as we have to-day, or as we have had throughout this trouble, in order to maintain the gold standard in its full integrity. The danger that comes from doubt on a point like this is not a danger to the gold standard itself. We can protect that. The danger is that we may be forced to use, at undesirable times, protective measures which will mean undesirably high rates of interest and undesirable restrictions of credit, in defending our gold position.

POSITION IMPREGNABLE.

During the past spring, our gold position was so very strong that, after the Glass-Steagall Bill, we were able to release to foreign countries approximately dol. 440,000,000 in gold without even tightening our money market. At the lowest point of the gold holding of the Federal Reserve System this year, namely on June 15, after the foreign withdrawals were completed, and after the domestic gold hoardings (never large) had spent their force, our Federal Reserve Bank had 40 per cent of gold against Federal Reserve Notes and 35 per cent of gold and lawful money (almost wholly gold) against deposits and over and above that approximately one billion dollars in gold.

"This was our worst position and our weakest position. And I say to you, categorically and unqualifiedly, that this worst and weakest position was impregnably strong. This billion dollars in gold over and above the 40 per cent and 35 per cent ratios against notes and deposits was significant, not from the standpoint of saving the gold standard, but merely from the standpoint of making it possible to continue an easy money policy.

FEDERAL RESERVE DUTIES.

"Even if the foreigners had been able to take the whole of this billion, reducing us to the legal 40 per cent against notes and 35 per cent against deposits, the limits whenever necessary to pay gold standard would have been merely begun. The Federal Reserve Banks not only are not required to suspend gold payments when they get down to their legal ratios, but they are under every moral and legal obligation not to suspend. It is their duty, legal and moral, to go below these limits whenever necessary to pay their demand liabilities in gold. That is what the gold is for The significance of the legal limits is not to stop them from paying, but, rather, to make sure that they will adopt policies which will at all times enable them to pay.

"They can, should and must go below the legal limits if necessary. The law contemplates precisely this. But the law also provides that, if they do go below the legal limits, they must pay a progressive tax to the Federal Government, and they must raise their discount rates progressively. The thing is flexible, but the law compels them to use protected measures and measures of credit restriction, if these legal limits are reached. The first duty of Federal Reserve Banks is to protect the gold standard. In other words, the law imposes two duties upon the Federal Reserve Banks. The first and foremost duty is to protect the gold standard by redeeming our money in gold. The second is to make reasonable extensions of credit to ease off seasonal strains on the money supply and to ease off credit and money strains in crisis times.

GOLD STANDARD SAFE.

The Glass-Steagall Bill was not passed for the purpose of saving the gold standard. The gold standard was safe impregnably safe, without the passage of the bill. The Glass-Steagall Bill merely made it possible for the Federal Reserve Banks to continue a policy of easing the money market, and made it possible for us to ship hundreds of millions of gold abroad without raising interest rates, and without forced liquidation of general bank credit."

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 2.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding. Season 1931-32	Week 1931.
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	7710	518	8,652	406 Bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	2.271	153	2,306	124 ,,
Exports from U.S. Ports	3,233	362	3.031	320 ,,
Of which to Japan	649	130	918	74 ,,
Of which to China	91	20	477	55 ,,
Of which to G.B.	547	70	452	69 ,,
Of which to Germany	810	55	636	51 ,,
Stock at New York	—	202	—	225. ,,
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	4,827	—	4,771 ,,
Stock at U.S Interior Towns	—	2,246	—	2,208 ,,
World's Visible Supply	—	11.290	—	11,020 ,,
Of which American Cotton	—	9,664	—	9.212 ,,
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	4,850	329	4,637	315 ,,
Receipts at all U.S. Ports	4,873	395	5.324	324 ,,

N. B. All figures are in thousands.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY

Considers Annulment Of Concession "Unfair And Irregular"

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Teheran. — Anglo-Persian Oil Company has replied to the Minister of Finance, Persian Government, stating that the Company does not accept annulment which it considers unjust and irregular. The Company claims that the Persian Government has no right to annul concession which, it says, was recognised before and after Persia received constitution and hopes that the Minister will withdrew his letter, which is damaging Company's interests.

The Finance Minister has replied declining to accept company's suggestion and stating that the decision is final.—Reuter.

The scheme accepted by the Dutch-East Tea Producers is confirmed by a Batavia cable, which now says that limitation applies to production within 1½ per cent. above the present acreage.—Reuter.

City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Magsar Sud 8, 1980.
Muslim—Shaban 6, 1351.
Parsi—Khordad 30, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 58m.
Sunset—6h. 0m.
Hightide—5.22, 18.10.
Lowtide—12.20, 23.40.

Phases of the Moon: First Quarter to-day 4h. 15m. a.m. Full Moon 13th Dec. 7h. 41m. Last Quarter 21st Dec. 1h. 52m. a.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Ottawa Protest Meeting. Blavatsky Lodge. French Bridge, 6-15 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.
Standing Committee meeting, 2 p.m. (B.T.) at Corporation Hall.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR:—"Ladies Of The Big House". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE:—"Thark". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS:—"Subway Express" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: — "Bhartruhari" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE:—"Graft". Daily at 3-30 6.30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END:—"Shyam Sunder" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p m
GLOBE:—"Laila-Majnu". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY:—"Bachelor's Affairs" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES, (Byculla) "Stowaway". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"Tarzan The Ape Man". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12-0 noon, Selection of Indian Gramophone records; 7.0 p.m., Light Music Chhota Gandharv of Balmohan Sangit Mandal. 9-0 p.m., News in Hindi.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES:—Professor James Kellock will meet his students in Indian Economic, to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURE:—To-day, (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Kalbadevi Arya Samaj Mandir, Pt. Ramchanndra Sulbanadankar will deliver a public lecture on "Form of Vedic Dharma."

BAND AT THE SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDEN:—The Band of the 1st Bn. the Great Indian Peninsula Rly. Regiment A. F. I. will play a select programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta's Gardens, to-day (Monday) commencing at 5-30 p.m.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE:—Under the auspices of the Instituete Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporevala, Bar-at-Law, Principal of the M. F. Cama Athornan Institute will deliver this (Monday) evening, at 5-45 (S. T.) at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Buildings, 6, Ravelin Street off Hornby Road a public lecture on "Some ideas about Grammar".

CLERICAL BUILDING SOCIETY.
Mr. G. I. Griffiths, Municipal Corporator, will reside at the special meeting to be convened in the Improvement Trust Hall to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni, organising secretary of the Bombay Municipal-aided Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute will deliver a lecture on "Benefits of Clerical Co-operative Building Society."

"PRODUCE A BABY, OR GO!"

Childless Couples In Council Houses

A proposal to forbid married couples to occupy three-bedroomed houses unless they have a baby was made by Dr. C. Killick Millard, medical officer of health for Leicester, at the Public Health Congress in mail week.

"It seems sheer waste to allow a couple without children to go on occupying a municipal house with three bedrooms," he said.

"I would not accept such a couple as tenants unless they furnished a medical certificate that a baby was expected, and even so I would always give preference to those already with families.

RENT REBATE SCHEME.

"To those who have already been given municipal houses I would say at the end of twelve months, 'Produce a baby, or make way for a family who will derive more advantage from the house than you do.'

"This is going to be a very unpopular proposition. Municipal tenants have become a very important part of the electorate"

There should be some scheme of rent rebates based on the number of dependent children, said Dr. Millard, the rebates ceasing automatically as children reached a certain age. Such a scheme should be combined with a means test.

TWO PATHANS SERIOUSLY STABBED

Sequel To Rivalry For Watchmen's Jobs

A serious stabbling affray necessitating the removal of two Pathans to the hospital occurred on Sunday evening in Military Square Lane, Bombay. The injured persons have been detained in thee G. T. Hospital and one of them is lying in a precarious condition.

The victims of this unfortunate incidents are Abdul Husein Gul and Jamrozkhan Hamrozkhan two Pathans who were staying in the Military Square Lane. It appears that there was a rivalry between these two and two other Pathans who were trying to get employed as watchmen at one and the same shop.

FROM WORDS TO BLOWS.

On Sunday evening at about 7-30 a quarrel ensued between the parties on the same issue, and from words they came to blows. It is alleged that the other two Pathans whipped out their knives and assaulted Abdul Husein Gul and Hamrozkhan both of whom received severe injuries. The assailants absconded after the incident.

On receiving information of the tragic occurrence Superintendent Fern and Sub-Inspector Rane attached to the Palton Road Police Station went to the spot and made inquiries but the alleged assailants could not be traced as they had bolted away before the police reached the scene of offence.

DYING DEPOSITION.

Both the injured persons were removed by the police to the G. T. Hospital where they have been detained for treatment. One of the two patients, Jamrozkhan is in a precarious condition and his dying deposition was recorded by Mr. Rich Honorary Magistrate.

Gas Plant Operator's Tragic End

The dead body of Azam Beg Sher Beg a 35-year old Muslim was found in the pit attached to the gas holder in the Gas plant of the Hindustan Vanaspati Manufacturing Company at Sewri on Sunday morning.

The deceased was working as assistant operator in the plant and was on duty from 11 o'clock on Saturday night till 7 a.m. on Sunday.

It appears that he went inside the pit to empty the water from the water separator of the two water locks and while he was unlocking the cocks he was overcome with gas and fell a victim to it. The dead body was removed to the Morgue.

The City Coroner will hold an inquest to-day (Monday).

Arrested Congress Worker Dies In Hospital

A man arrested by the city police in connection with the Congress movement died in the J. J. Hospital on Sunday morning.

The name of the deceased was Channappa Rudappa. He was arrested in November when he complained that he was ill and the police therefore sent him to the Police Hospital on November 20. As his condition grew bad he was transferred to the J. J. Hospital on Saturday where he died at 9 a.m. on Sunday. His body has been removed to the Morgue.

The City Coroner will held an inquest to-day (Monday).

Ghatkopar Girl Succumbs To Burns

Kantabai wife of Dharamsi a Banya residing on Agra Road at Ghatkopar died at the J. J. Hospital on Saturday evening.

The deceased was 17 years old and was staying with her husband She was found in her room on November 29 with her sari on fire, and removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment of burns all over her body. She died on Saturday evening When she was brought to the J. J Hospital the city police made inquiries from the Ghatkopar police about the incident but it appears they did not want to take any action in the matter. The dead body has been removed to the Morgue. The City Coroner will hold an inquest to-day (Monday).

The Dyang Mudah or the Crown Princess of Sarawak who embraced Islam in an aeroplane.

Mr. Conrad Simpson, the cousin of the Rajah of Sarawak an English convert to Islam.

BOMBAY SURPRISES CEYLON

(Continued from page 1.)

successively. A hit to the screen off Jamshedji was well fielded by Bapporia. Schokman sent Jamshedji for a four, but was caught by Pereira at short leg soon after. E. Kelaart hit Havewalla to the screen for four and was joined by Jayawickrema The innings, however, came to a close at 5-15 p.m. with the score board showing 85 for 5 wickets.

CEYLON CAPTAIN'S IMPRESSIONS.

Dr. Gunasekera, the Ceylon captain interviewed at the close of the game, stated that his team had enjoyed the match, but did not produce their best form owing to fatigue after a long journey. He paid a tribute to Richards for his all-round display, and was surprised at the wonderful performance of the local team.

The Ceylon XI leaves for Rajkot to-morrow.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
(1st Innings).

M. Mackinnon (Capt.) b Bakelman	9
F. E. Kapadia b Poulier	42
B. R. T. Greer b Bakelman	10
A. Bapporia l.b.w. b M. Kalaart	13
K. G. Pardeshi b Dr. Gunasekera	30
G. Richards run out b Albert	118
S. R. Godambe (not out)	17
D. Havelwala c E Kelaart b Dr. Gunasekara	79
V. Meherhomji (not out)	14
R. J. Jamshedji and A. A. Hakim did not bat.	
Extras	12
Total (for 7 wickets)	344

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Dr. Gunasekera	24	5	83	2
Poulier	14	3	58	1
Bakelman	17	7	43	2
G. Kelaart	12	3	26	0
Jayawickreme	20	2	79	0
M. Kellaart	5	0	33	1
Albert	4	1	10	0

CEYLON XI: 1ST INNINGS.

L. D. S. Gunashekara, b Richards	9
M. K Albert, c Godambe b Richards	50
M. Kelaart, l.b.w. Godambe	4
C. H. Gunashekara (Capt.) b Godambe	2
E. Kelaart c Meherhomji, b Richards	8
N. S. Joseph, b Richards	50
S. S Jayawickrema, l.b.w Richards	24
T H. A. Kelaart (not out)	19
Schokman, c Hakim b Richards	10
Poulier c F E. Kapadia b Richards	3
Bakelman c Meherhomji, b Richards	16
Extras	19
Total	214

BOWLING ANALYSIS: 1st Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hakim	9	1	36	—
Godambe	21	6	42	2
Richards	21.2	3	60	8
Jamshedji	b	—	30	—
Havewalla	6	—	27	—

*1 no ball

CEYLON (Second Innings.)

M. K. Albert b. Havewalla	4
L. D. S. Gunasekara c. Meheromji b. Havewalla	29
T. H. Kelaart b. Richards	0
M. Kelaart c. Kapadia b. Richards	24
E Kelaart (not out)	8
Schokman c. Pereira b. Jamshedji	19
Jayawickreme (not out)	0
Extras	1
Total	85 (for 5 wkts.)

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hakim	12	4	22	0
Havewalla	7	2	28	2
Godambe	7	4	4	0
Richards	6	1	10	2
Jamshedji	7	0	20	1

TATAS AND OTTAWA AGREEMENT

(Continued from page 6.)

est purchaser. But Japan has now imposed a prohibitive duty on Indian pig iron, with the result that India has been losing that market. On the other hand exports to Britain, to the U. S. A. and other countries have been growing; and at the moment, next to Japan, Britain is the largest purchaser of Indian pig iron. A duty of 33.1/3 per cent. therefore against Indian pig iron would have seriously diminished India's market in Britain, and at a time when Indian exports to Japan have considerably declined it naturally becomes a matter of serious consideration. At the same time, Government purchases of steel rails in India have gone down from 2,00,000 tons a year to less than 40,000 tons a year. The Indian steel industry has therefore not only a large quantity of surplus pig iron to sell but also of steel.

Britain is by far the largest supplier of galvanised sheets in India. She has been importing large quantities of sheet bars from the Continent which are rolled into sheets in England and exported to India. With the imposition by Britain of a duty on Continental sheet bars, India has now an opportunity of replacing a very large proportion of the sheet bars hitherto imported by Britain from the Continent. Our imports of galvanised sheets in 1927-'28 were 3,32,000 tons of which 2,98,000 tons came from Britain. Even in 1929-'30 we imported 2,58,000 tons of which 2,00,000 tons came from Britain. In 1930-'31 we imported 1,47,000 tons of which 90,000 tons came from Britain. The present capacity of the Tata Iron and Steel Company to roll galvanised sheets is, as has been mentioned, about 50,000 tons a year. And it must be remembered that the Company make many other heavy articles besides such sheets.

Mr. A. C. CHATTERJEE
(Brother of Sir Atul, Officer-in-Charge of League of Nations—India Branch.)

It is obvious, therefore, that they cannot take care at present of the entire Indian demand in galvanised sheets. They have, however, surplus steel, i.e., the semi-finished product, which they cannot roll themselves. Under the arrangement, therefore, all that they do is to get a part of the surplus semi-finished product rolled in Britain and thus supply a part of the additional Indian market. They would certainly not do it unless it was profitable to do so.

The position briefly is that the Company have on their hands material which, at the moment, they cannot themselves turn into a saleable finished product and which they therefore get turned in England so as to supplement their own production therewith. If this is not done, the balance of the Indian demand, over and above what they can at present supply, would assuredly have to be obtained from Britain or the continent. As far as I can see, therefore, it is a question of chosing between a semi-swadeshi article and an entirely European product; and it stands to reason that where India cannot supply larger quantities of an entirely swadeshi article, nor can do without it, it would be rational to arrange to supply a semi-swadeshi article rather than to continue to import a purely non-swadeshi article. If this is the position and this the choice, I do not see that there is any room for criticism, even in the national interest, in an arrangement that the company have agreed to for increasing their production, temporarily with the help of rolling mills in England, while increasing their own rolling capacity at the same time, so as to dispense with such help in the future,—the main object being to increase the indigenous supply so as to meet as large a part of the home demand as possible. Having regard to all these facts is not the attack on the Tata Company unfounded and unjust?

—Yours, etc.,
ANTI-OTTAWA SHAREHOLDER.
Bombay, December 3.

"POPULARISE INDIAN MUSIC"

DR. DESHMUKH ON RENAISSANCE OF ANCIENT ART & ITS MELODY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A very large gathering including a good number of women attended the sixth anniversary celebration of the Maharashtra Sangeet Vidyalaya which took place at the Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay, on Sunday evening Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presiding on the occasion.

The students of the Vidyalaya entertained the audience for nearly two hours with music both vocal and instrumental, and some of the items earned repeated applause.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Mrs. V. S. Velinkar read the annual report giving a resume of the work done during the year. The report stated that there were over 100 students including many girls who received training in the Vidyalaya. The Vidyalaya which was founded in 1926, has been doing useful work for popularising Indian music in the city and the number of students is ever increasing On several occasions during the year under report students were invited to give performances at social gatherings. The annual expenses were over Rs. 3,000 which were borne by Mr. Baburao Gokhale, the founder and Principal of the institution.

Mrs. G. V. Deshmukh then distributed prizes to students who passed in the last examinations with distinction.

HEALTHY SIGN.

The president in his speech said that the large gathering was indicative of the interest the educated classes were taking in the renaissance of Indian music. He was glad that the art was gradually receiving patronage from the higher and more enlightened section of the society and was not left to the mercy of professional singers. It was a healthy sign and all efforts made to popularise the ancient Indian art deserved encouragement and patronage from the public.

MELODY IN INDIAN MUSIC.

Speaking about Indian music as compared to Western music Dr. Deshmukh said that he did not agree with those critics who suggested that in Indian music there was only melody and no harmony. He admitted that there was more harmony in Western music and Indian music laid more stress on melody but it did not however mean that there was absolutely no harmony in Indian music.

"CREATE HARMONY."

In conclusion the president observed that the present need of India was to create harmony in every sphere of life. It was unfortunately true that there was no cohesion in their social as well as political life and same was the case of their ancient arts. With efforts however it was possible to create cohesion and harmony wherever it was needed and he appealed to the audience to support every effort made for that purpose.

A few more interesting items by the students of the Vidyalaya and a vote of thanks to the president brought the meeting to a close.

BRIGHT REVUE SHOW

George Batty's Company At Opera House

It is a delight, to see George Batty's Company back again. They have opened a week's seasonn at the Opera House commencing on Saturday, giving one performance daily at 10 p.m.

The entertainment is a snappy revue programme consisting of as many as 15 items of songs, dances, comic sketches, burlesque etc. The artis's, though few in number—they are only 6—more than make up for it by their versatility. Miss Bobbie Burcott is an old favourite, and her gift for comedy and particularly for impersonating, combined with good singing, has earned her the title of "Gracie Fields of the East." She has an important part in almost all the principal items, and has also two solo numbers in which she sings two new songs in her inimitable manner. George Thomas is the comedian with a personality, and every act of his catches the fancy of the audience. Miss Phill Harris, a clever soubrette and dancer, has also many delightful items, particularly, "The Guards on Parade." A number of most amusing burlesques is the chief feature of the show.

Security Demanded From "Vir Rajasthan"

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Dinkar Rao Dharm, the Publisher and Printer of "Vir Rajasthan" who had filed declaration on the 22nd November, has been asked by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay to furnish a cash security of Rs. 1,000.

WHY GANDHIJI SUSPENDED FAST TILL WEDNESDAY

(Continued from page 1.)

with the Government and pending Government's decision which he hopes to get from Government on or before Wednesday morning the fast stands suspended.But I have hopes I will not have to resume it.

So far as my physical well-being is concerned I may say I could not be better looked after than here and no one should run away with the idea that Government are not at all concerned about my life or they would like me to die in jail. They honestly want to see me discharged, if I am to be discharged at all, in full possession of health, that is to say, consistently with my age. In the present case I had asked for very little but perhaps the Government thought it was too much; but I think they will now understand the delicate position and grant the relief which is sought for. There are other matters in connection with the fast which I would prefer not to go into. It would be quite all right if Government publish the correspondence that has taken place between them and me but I leave it entirely to them.

MY LAST RESORT.

I hope what I have told you is enough to give you the assurance that I have not acted stupidly, hurriedly or unwisely, knowing me as you do, you would wish me to act in the same manner should a similar occasion arise again. So far as I am concerned, I should lose all my self-esteem and consider myself a despicable creature if I did not do all that I was capable of in a contingency like the one I have described. For a man who does not want to commit violence and a man like one who is pledged to non-violence in thought, word and deed the last resort must be sacrifice of himself.. The greatest weapon I possess is readiness to fling away my life when there is a desperate cause of a desperate nature of the course to be decided by judgment that is given to a poor mortal like myself.

LIFE OF FASTING.

My life has thus been made up of numerous occasions of fasting. It is the sincerest form of prayer. It has been with me for several years though it has come much into limelight recently. It is not ill-thoughtout thing. It does not mean coercion of anybody. It does of course exercise pressure on individuals as even on Government; but it is nothing more than the natural and moral result of an act of sacrifice. It stirs up sluggish consciences and it fires loving heart to action. Those who have to bring about radical changes in human condition and surroundings cannot do it except by raising ferment in the society.

TOUCHES MORAL FIBRE.

There are only two methods of doing this, violence and non-violence. Violent pressure is felt on the physical being and it degrades him who uses it as it depresses the victim. But non-violent pressure exerted through self-suffering by fasting works in an entirely different way. It touches not the physical body but it touches and strengthens the moral fibre of those against whom it is directed.

This, I think, is enough for the present. Who knows I may have to go through a series of fasts and die by inches! But if that does happen I want you to feel proud of my action and not feel that it was an action of an idiotic man. My life is largely governed by reason and when it fails, it is governed by a superior force that is, FAITH."—A. P.

6,000

CRICKET ENTHUSIASTS SAW THE
CEYLON vs. BOMBAY
CRICKET MATCH ON THE ESPLANADE MAIDAN AND ACTUALLY
MORE
THAN THIS NUMBER HAVE SEEN
"TARZAN, THE APE MAN"
AND JUST THINK OF THE HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY

THE CAPITOL
DAILY 3 SHOWS
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

MORE THRILLS Than "TRADER HORN"

Directed by W. S. VAN DYKE with JOHNNY WEISSMULLER, Neil Hamilton, C. Aubrey Smith, Maureen O'Sullivan

BREATHLESS THRILLS!
WATCH TARZAN'S DAILY FIGHTS WITH APES, LIONS AND OTHER TERRIBLE WILD BEASTS ALL SINGLE-HANDED!

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DOUBLE ATTRACTION
WEEK
TWO SHOWS IN ONE
PATHE CINEMA
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10
BILL'S LEGACY
WITH
LESLIE FULLER
MARY CLARE
SYD. COURTENAY
AN HILARIOUS EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF A BILL POSTER YOU WILL LAUGH YOURSELF AT BILL'S TACTICS
AND
GRAFT
WITH
SUE CAROL
DOROTHY REVIER
REGIS TOOMEY
A PICTURE THAT WILL GRIP YOUR IMAGINATION. ACTION! EXCITEMENT! A LIFETIME OF THRILLS IN A SWIFT MOVING STORY.
NEXT WEEK
WHITE ZOMBIE
WITH
BELA LUGOSI
OF
DRACULA FAME
A MIGHTY THRILL
BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1932

IMPOSSIBLE SAFEGUARDS

The statement that Sir Samuel Hoare made at the R. T. Conference on Friday fully confirms the suspicion that, as things are, the British Government have no intention to give India real Self-Government even in the provinces. The safeguards that are insisted upon in that statement must reduce Self-Government to a mockery. Only the other day Mr. Winston Churchill, who possesses a great deal more candour than statesmanship and who pretty well knew what was going on behind the scenes, remarked that either the safeguards would be real when Self-Government would be a sham or Self-Government must be real when the safeguards would be a sham. He evidently meant that the Swaraj that Indians demand is incompatible with the safeguards that the British Governmtnt have in mind. Sir Samuel's statement shows that his scheme of safeguards nearly wipes out responsibility even in the provinces.

NOMINAL SWARAJ.

The statement refers to but a few of the safeguards in Government's scheme and relates mainly to the reserved and special powers of the Governor-General and the Governors. But even these are wide enough to make self-government merely nominal. Thus the Governor is to be given special powers to safeguard the interests of the minorities and of the services and on special occasions not only to issue temporary Ordinances but also "Governor's Acts" meant to be more or less permanent. We are very coolly told that Ministers will be given an opportunity to do the bidding of the Governors with regard to the latter's "special responsibilities" and "to accept responsibility for all acts of Government even within the sphere of 'special responsibilities'." But if the Ministers did not agree and even if "the legislature were unwilling to pass a permanent measure which the Governor found necessary for the discharge of his personal responsibilities the measure would be promulgated as Governor's Act."

ABSOLUTISM.

Not to discuss other safeguards, powers like the above, vested in Governors to override the will of their cabinets and even the legislatures through temporary Ordinances and permanent "Governor's Acts," will make short work of provincial autonomy, the alternative to the Governor's disguised absolutism and the demoralisation of the cabinet and the legislature being a series of deadlocks that can leave no room for smooth efficient administration. Sir Samuel of course very naively assures us that the special powers of the Governor and the Governor-General will be most sparingly used. They will be exercised only when absolutely necessary, and even then with the greatest caution and restraint. "In 99 cases out of 100," he says, "even in the field of special responsibilities special action would not be necessary. A Governor would have taken his Ministers into his confidence and with their help would prevent the situation calling for special Ordinances. But on rare occasions when Ministers were not in accord with him his decision might be promulgated as a Governor's Act."

VAIN ASSURANCE.

None will be deceived by assurances like this after the grim experience of the way the Government have exercised their extraordinary powers these three years. But we stand for a principle which transcends all such assurances even if well-meant. The test of responsible government is whether in those disputed cases in which the Governor should disagree with a responsible cabinet on any question his will or the cabinet's should prevail. Sir Samuel insists that in such cases the non-responsible Governor's will should prevail. But the people contend that their representatives' will should finally triumph. It is ridiculous to suppose that a non-responsible and a non-Indian Governor knows or cares for Indian interests more than an Indian cabinet or an Indian legislature.

DULY NOTED.

It is not yet known to what extent the statement will be accepted by the Indian members of the Conference. But they have already accepted the position that they are only to discuss and suggest and that the Government are free to accept or reject their suggestions. The statement refers to many of their suggestions, as duly noted by Government and sympathetically considered but finally rejected. However, it will be some time before the last word will be said on the Indian constitution. And that word will not rest wholly with the British Government.

Chorus Of Approval

In an interview with our London correspondent Dr. Ansari expressed great satisfaction with the Allahabad Agreement which he rightly characterised as "the fittest reply to the accusation by opponents of Indian freedom that Indians cannot settle their own differences." This distinguished Muslim Nationalist who, it will be recalled, was one of the first few who sensed the danger to Indian solidarity of retaining the vicious system of separate electorates and has steadily, ever since, incurred the displeasure of communalist tuft-hunters, regards the achievement at Allahabad as essentially fair to all the parties concerned. His view is shared by all broad-minded Indians.

BENEFICENT EFFECT.

What is particularly pleasing and most significant is that the work of the Allahabad Unity Conference is being blessed by Muslims in practically every province. Recent messages from the mofussil indicate that amongst the Muslim community there is a greater realisation of the beneficent effect the Agreement will have in the direction of achieving national solidarity. The community feels that in the acceptance of joint electorates lies the solution of the political disability from which it has long suffered. This does not suit, of course, certain self-constituted Muslim leaders and their Tory friends who have already begun the mischievous propaganda of belittling the Allahabad achievement. Details are lacking, we are told, in a message from London much-boosted in the Anglo-Indian Press, of what was done at Allahabad and Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan and others have been busy in London asking the British public to believe that the unity accomplished at Allahabad is only a patched-up affair. There is no doubt that in reactionary political circles in England the fact that Hindu, Muslim and Sikh leaders could solve a problem which was considered insuperable has caused a great amount of chagrin.

CLEARING THE WAY.

But Allahabad made only a preliminary effort. It has set the ball rolling and at Lucknow where a truly representative Muslim Conference is to meet next week, it is expected that the agreement achieved at Allahabad will be subjected to a sympathetic scrutiny and improved in details, if necessary. This will clear the way for an All-Parties' Conference again at Allahabad and the whole country will rejoice when at this conference the nation's representatives will set their seal on a pact of inter-communal unity which will make the Premier's Award nugatory and enable Indians to demand that it should be replaced by what their accredited representatives have agreed upon as the National Demand.

AN APPEAL.

We hope that at Lucknow the dissentients who take a suspicious view of the Allahabad Agreement will be convinced that their suspicions are groundless. They will have ample opportunity at this great Conference of the Muslim community to subject the details of the Agreement to a close and severe examination. They will, we are confident, realise that the true interests of the community lie in accepting the Agreement. We would also suggest to the leaders of the Hindu Maha Sabha who are inclined to believe that Hindus have made at Allahabad "too many concessions" to remember that the price to be paid for making a truly cohesive communal agreement may appear to be heavy but to those gifted with political vision and statesmanship it should appear neither too high nor impossible.

WILL HE SUCCEED ?

Von Schleicher is after all to essay the difficult task, as the newly appointed German Chancellor, of avoiding trouble with the Reichstag and placating the Nazis. But the question is whether he will succeed. The choice of von Schleicher is against the declared wish of President Hindenburg but the Grand Old Man of Germany has allowed a man whose policy favours conciliating the Nazis to have an opportunity to rescue Germany from the political morass in which she is floundering. The work is by no means easy. Von Schleicher may achieve temporary popularity by abandoning the Papen plan of national reconstruction which involved drastic reduction of wages and antagonising the Socialists. He is reported to be ready with an economic programme to be financed by the Reichsbank. But how long can this financial assistance last?

A HARD NUT

While the Burman Separationists are trying to adjust their policy so far as possible to the public verdict against separation, non-Burman vested interests are tremendously busy explaining away that verdict. Their champions assert that the verdict was secured through misleading propaganda and fraud. It is curious, however, that such complaints were not made prior to or immediately after the election. The "Statesman" says that the vote in the Legislature will be more decisive than mere election results and also asserts that a number of separationists stood for anti-separation because they "wanted to be elected at any cost." If any really did so, that certainly was not fair. But their conduct only means their open admissios of the strength of anti-separationists feeling in the country.

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF ALLAHABAD

Knotty Problems Solved

(By "Politicus")

III*

The hardest nut to crack at Allahabad was provided by the problem of Sind The Muslim of Sind,—and, for the matter of that, of all India,—so ardently desire the separation of that Province from the present Presidency of Bombay;—they make of it such a crucial test of the desire for unity and accommodation in the other community: —that their leaders were prepared to break the whole conference, rather than modify the claim of the Sind Muslims to separation. And, because the Muslims stood so adamant on that point, the Hindus as unyieldingly contested the ground every inch.

REALITIES OF SITUATION.

To an impartial observer, both sides seemed tacitly to refuse to visualise the realities of the case. The Hindus harped upon the condition of self-sufficiency as an indispensable preliminary to any concession regarding separation, so monotonously, that one wondered if they really understood the meaning of their refrain. Is there any province in India which could really be said to be financially self-sufficient? Is the Government of India itself self-supporting? or can it ever be so, without ruthless and radical retrenchment? Is there any state in the world to-day, which is financially self-supporting? Has not every province in India an immense leeway to make up in her neglected social services?

PREJUDICE CONQUERED.

There is, even according to the latest census figures, hardly one in every 10 individuals in the country who could claim the barest minimum of education. Our infant mortality is still over 300 per thousand! Hence the new Responsible Government in every province will have to strain every nerve to make both sides meet, given even the richest population. Sind is particularly backward in these respects, and so her needs would be proportionately greater than elsewhere. To talk of self-sufficiency in the face of these facts in a travesty of argument and a mockery of reasoning. But neither side seemed to realise that the debate about Sind was not argument but prejudices and that was, strange to say, a great solvent of the difficulty. For when the will to agree had been generated, prejudice was easier to conquer than argument.

VITAL FACT IGNORED.

There was at least one important instance in which the reality, in the Sind case, was completely ignored by tacit consent of both the parties. The Muslims demanded a separate Sind, of the same status as any of the major provinces. The Hindus had no objection to that aspect, if the demand as such were conceded. Neither side, however, even alluded to the fact that Sind is, along with the Punjab, a frontier province, where the exigencies of Imperial defence would definitely disincline the British Government to accept any suggestion for a completely autonomous province, whose autonomy might prove a hindrance in the way of frontier administration. The stream of invasion into India, and the line of danger has been more often along the Kyber than along the Bolan pass.

BRITISH STRATEGY.

But that does not controvert the fact that Sind has frontier responsibilities; and that the Imperialist British regime cannot contemplate with absolute equanimity the creation of that region into an absolutely autonomous federal unit. The British Government have, of course, no objection to 'seem' to placate the Muslim sentiment; and so, without at all committing themselves even to the principle of Sind separation, they have hedged round conditions of financial equilibrium, which they must be aware can be really fulfilled by no provincial unit in India, if the popular government of the future would do its duty by the people. They have even thrown out hints like the indication in the Communal Decision about alternative distribution of seats in Bombay, with or without Sind; but, so far as the real spirit of the principle of separation goes, they have made no commitments, even of the kind the Congress has made.

QUESTION OF DEFICIT.

Without taking any note of this hedging attitude of Government, both parties fought round the issue, focussing it now on the point of the introduction of the "new constitution" as contradistinguished from the introduction of Responsible Government, and now on the issue of a subvention to make up the provincial deficit of Sind. Once more it seemed that the protagonists were agreed in ignoring or misconceiving the realities of the situation. Sind is a deficit region, even as things stand. To-day that deficit is made up by the rest of the Bombay Presidency; and Sind owes no debt nor offers any thanks, for a free annual subvention running into scores of lakhs. This deficit might grow on separation. But it might equally probably diminish, if all the economies possible to effect, all the retrenchments necessary to make, were carried out. Pandit Govind Bullubh Punt pointed out these possibilities, to which there was no answer from the advocates of "No-Separation without financial-self-sufficiency."

SENTIMENT AND LOGIC.

Pandit Malaviya himself decided, with profound emotion, that, much as he would like that no hands be laid on our present slender education budget, he would rather wait for education being speeded up in Sind than deny the Muslims their claims for separation. And yet, the moment Mr. Chintamani, declared against the principle of a national subvention, Pandit Malaviya was upset. The editor of the "Leader" had none but personal predilections against a subvention from the national purse to urge against the demand for separation, though he endeavoured to be logical by declaring that he was opposed to the demand for a separation of his own native Andhra Desh on that ground exclusively.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE.

In the end, however, none of these obstacles remained. Clause III of resolution 12 of the Allahabad Pact boils down the whole of this issue about financial self-sufficiency to a committee for investigating the ways and means to make good the Sind deficit. Whether or not the report of that Committee should be placed before the people (of Sind?) has yet to be considered. One of the protagonists in the debate is reported to have declared that under no circumstances could he conceive of Sind being financially self-sufficient. If such a mentality prevails in the final disposal of the matter. One hesitates before acclaiming the resolution on Sind as a real solution of a complicated problem. But, perhaps because of the many concessions made by the Muslims, as a price of getting their pet idea of Sind Separation agreed to and realised, all has ended well—for the time being at least.

MANOEUVRING FOR SECTIONAL ADVANTAGE.

Judged on their merits, the safeguards claimed by the Hindu minority in Sind appear to be not only excessive in themselves; Several of them are anti-national in the specific form in which they are presented in the final resolution. Nothing reveals to the impartial observer the petty selfishness of

(Continued on page 7.)

*Previous articles appeared on 28th and 30th November.

Notes of the Day

Gingering Up.

The public are very weary, a Reuter's message from Geneva states, of the lack of achievement at Disarmament Conferences. This is quite true. Not only are the public weary, they have ceased to take any interest in the proceedings at Geneva where preliminary conferences lead to penultimate ones and these are discovered to be only paving the way to final ones, which are again postponed on the ground that delay will bring wisdom and the will to disarm. But the American representative at the Disarmament Conference at Geneva is evidently a humourist. His country desires "to ginger up things". so he suggests that the measure of agreement reached at the Conference during its nine months of travail should be embodied in a convention by all the sixty powers represented at Geneva. Is this move only a device to exhibit to the whole world what precious little measure of agreement has been so far reached?

Distinct Service.

Mr. K. T. Shah, the well-known economist and publicist, has planned a series of lectures on the problems before the several sessions of the Round Table Conference. The first lecture of the series is to be given this afternoon at the Ranchod Bhuvan, Girgaon. The synopsis of the lectures which we publish elsewhere is ample indication of the wide range the lectures intend to cover. To students of political science and to the general public interested in the problems which face the Federated India of the future Mr. Shah's lectures should prove extremely useful. At this particular juncture when it is essential to obtain a clear idea of the various aspects of Federation, the rights of minorities and of citizenship, Mr. Shah is doing a distinct public service by analysing them in instructive detail.

Cussedness.

The Zamorin of Calicut does not seem to realise the heavy responsibility that rests on him as the trustee of the Guruvayur temple. Till recently he used to contend that both law and general opinion among caste Hindus were against the opening of the temple to the untouchables. Reformers promptly took steps to ascertain general public opinion and asked the Zamorin if he would accept the verdict of a referendum. But he refused to accept such a reasonable proposal. Howoever, as it was essential from any point of view to ascertain caste Hindus' opinion in a manner that should be acceptable to all parties, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari requested the Zamorin at least to depute two persons of his choice to go round with the workers at the time of taking votes in connection with the proposed referendum. We understand that the Zamorin has refused to accept even this proposal. Such cussedness is unworthy of a person of his status in society. It is an indication, however, of the impossible position of the orthodox party.

An All-India Issue.

The Board of the All-India Anti-Untouchability League, which held its first meeting at Poona during the week end, is reported to have decided that as the temple entry question presented comparatively few difficulties in Northern India it is unnecessary for the League to concentrate attention on that question in that part of the country. If the report is accurate, we regret that decision. We wish that the League had attempted to fix the whole country's attention on the temple entry issue at least till the Guruvayur dispute was solved satisfactorily. If there is less opposition to temple entry in Northern India, it only means that success for the cause should be easier and every success in any part of the country would appreciably reduce the difficulties of the movement in the South.

TATAS AND OTTAWA AGREEMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I fail to understand the arguments contained in the "Kaiser-i-Hind's" article of the 27th November reproduced in your issue of the 29th November on the subject of the Supplementary Steel Agreement under the Ottawa Pact. The facts on which it is based are definitely incorrect. It is alleged that "The Tata Company have agreed to this arrangement for fear of losing the annual subsidy they receive from Public Revenue"; that "The Indian tax-payer contributes towards the subsidy in order to help the development of the country's key industries"; and that "in spite of the protection enjoyed by the Tata Company by way of subsidy from public revenue for so many years they are still not in a position to manufacture galvanised sheets in this country in sufficient quantities". The writer proceeds to state: "The reader who pay his tax will understand that in return for his annual contribution to the subsidy for the advancement of the steel industry the Tata Company have become a party to an agreement that will not only cripple the industrial growth of India, but will to a considerable extent, retard the progress of the steel industry itself."

If the writer had cared to study the position and inquire into the real facts he would have found that his statements were incorrect. The Tata Iron and Steel Company received a bounty from the Government of India only for three years ended March 31, 1927 and since that date has not received a rupee by way of bounty. Not only therefore is it incorrect to state that the steel industry receives a "subsidy" from the public revenue, but it may even be urged, and rightly too, that all the money paid in the past by way of bounty has been recovered by way of the substantial revenues that have accrued—and are accruing—to the Customs by the protective duties imposed since 1924; and that since the cessation of the bounty in 1927, the tax-payer has actually benefitted by these duties, as the revenues derived therefrom would otherwise have had to come out of his pocket.

It may be said that if not the taxpayer the consumer has paid for the protection to the industry. Even this is not quite correct, for the simple reason that ever since the industry began to be protected, prices of protected steel in this country have steadily and rapidly fallen, with the result that foreign suppliers have been able to sell in the market only by practically paying the duties themselves. paradoxical as it may seem, it is therefore mainly the foreign manufacturer who has borne the burden of protecting the Indian steel industry.

It is further alleged that "according to the Supplementary Agreement the Indian steel industry will be stunted in its growth by being engaged only in producing semi-finished goods and the Indian tax-payer will be paying the tax in order that the British manufacturer may flourish". Here again, the criticism is not based on facts. Apart from the fact that no subsidy is paid to the company by the tax-payer, there is nothing in the agreement debarring them from increasing their sheet rolling capacity at any time. Their present capacity is about 50,000 tons per annum. And it is common knowledge that they are increasing it to 65,000 or 70,000 tons by next year. And it should not be forgotten that the agreement lasts only till the end of March 1934. Apart from all this, the agreement, as far as I know, was not of their seeking. It was a part of the agreement arrived at at Ottawa and the responsibility for it must therefore be the Indian delegation's. As far as the company were concerned, I believe it ws only a question whether it was commercially acceptable to them.

The question involves first of all an examination of the equation of demand and supply. India has natural advantages for the production of pig iron cheaper perhaps than any other country in the world. Her blast furnace capacity is 15,00,000 tons of pig iron a year. The Indian demand for foundry iron is not more than 1,50,000 a year and the demand of pig iron for steel manufacture does not exceed at present 5,00,000 tons a year. India must therefore needs export her surplus pig iron; and Japan has been by far the larg-

(Continued on page 5.)

"GANDHI DAY" ARRESTS IN BOMBAY

21 INCLUDING THREE MEMBERS OF 48th "EMERGENCY COUNCIL"

The "Gandhi Day" celebration in Bombay culmnated in the arrest of the 48th Emergency Council of Bombay and 14 volunteers on the Chaupatty Sands, on Sunday evening.

The three members of the Emergency Council were arrested by the Gamdevi Police while they were addressing a meeting. These arrests were followed by the arrest of Congress volunteers who also appeared on the Chaupatty Sands for the same purpose.

POLICE 'BUNDOBUST'

Inspector Forster of the Gamdevi Police was present with other police officers and a posse of police to prevent the meeting which was announced to take place at 5-30 p.m. Sub-Inspector Kamat of the C.I.D. was also present with some plain clothes men.

The first to appear on the scene at the appointed hour were the three members of the Emergency Council who on arrival started addressing a crowd of about 500 people which had gathered on the Sands. The police stopped them from addressing the gathering and put them under arrest.

Seven more volunteers who came on the scene in the usual Congress uniform were also put under arrest by the police. The arrested persons were marched to the Gamdevi police station.

ARRESTS BY C.I.D. MEN.

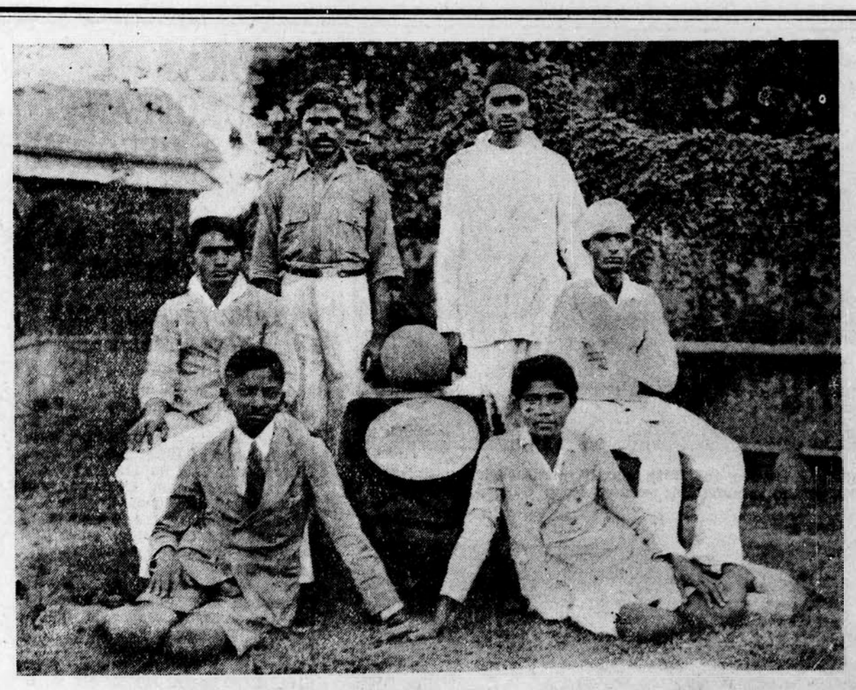
While the police were busy arresting those who came to hold the meeting the C.I.D. men arrested seven persons who are believed to have been present on the scene to arrange the demonstration. One of the arrested persons carried with him a gunny bag full of Congress uniforms.

After the arrest of the "Emergency Council" and the volunteers a section of the spectators went in a procession towards the Sandhurst Bridge raising the usual national slogans. The Lamington Road police arrested two of them, one a Sikh and another a Punjabi Hindu.

IN KALBADEVI.

The Princess Street police arrested on Sunday two Congress volunteers. One of them was arrested while picketing a bullion shop at Mumbadevi while another was arrested in a bye-lane off Kalbadevi while he was carrying a bundle of Congress uniforms.

Thus the total number of arrests in the city in connection with Congress activities on Sunday was 21.



BOMBAY HARIJAN VOLLEY BALL TEAM

PROBLEMS BEFORE R. T. C.

Mr Shah's Lectures

Under the auspices of the "Bhagini Samaj", Mr. K. T. Shah will deliver a series of Lectures on the Problems before the several sessions of the Round Table Conference. They will be delivered at Ranchhod Bhuvan (near Cutch Castle), Girgaon, at 4 p.m. beginning from Dec. 5. The Lecture will be planned in short Series each of two or three discourses, or the principal topics dealt with at the Conference, with a view to objective analysis of all the points involved of constitutional or economical importance for the benefit of the students of Political Science. Each Lecture will normally last for 45 to 50 minutes, to be followed by Questions by students on the topic discussed during the Lecture. The Lectures would be so arranged as to complete each given Series in a week.

The subjects to be taken in hand immediately would:—

Series I.—Introductory: Nature of Political Constitution, and its Place in the Organisation of Society.

Series II.—Unitary vs. Federal Constitutions.

Series III.—Division of Sovereignty in a Federation and Distribution of Powers and Functions between the several organs of Government.

Series IV.—Composition, Powers and Functions of the Legislature.

Series V.—The Responsible Executive, and Constitutional Reservations, Safeguards and Limitations.

Series VI.—The Role of the Bureaucracy in a constitutional regime.

Federal Judicature and organisation of Justice.

Series VII.—Recruitment, Pay, Pensions, Promotion and Discipline of Public Servants.

Series VIII.—The Supreme Judicature, and organisation of Justice.

Series IX.—Franchise for Voters: Qualifications of Candidates and Voters. Payment of Members Vs. Honorary service. Distribution of Seats.

Series X.—The Problem of Minorities in India and elsewhere.

Series XI.—The Fundamental Rights of Citizenship.

Series XII.—Formation of Public Opinion: Press and its Liberty: Democracy and Efficiency and Economy in Administration.

Two British Constables On Trial In Jerusalem

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec 3.

Jerusalem.—Important issues relating to the maintenance of public order were involved in a trial of two British constables Nelson Cork and George Bavoillot on the charge of manslaughter for shooting bedouin salt smugglers attempting to evade arrest at Judha Hills. Bedouin threw a dagger and the Englishmen fired killing one and wounding another.

The Court exhonerated the accused and severely censured authorities on account of an ambiguous nature of regulations governing the use of firearms.—Reuter.

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF ALLAHABAD

(Continued from page 6.)

the Sind Hindu so much as these safeguards. They prove that in opposing Sind Separation, he is fighting not for a sacred principle; but merely manouvring for sectional advantage. Take clause (e) of the resolution, for instance, which relates to the recruitment of the public services in Sind. One can understand the desire for receiving as large a portion of the service for "open competition on the basis of merit alone",—whatever that phrase might come to mean in practice,—as possible. For the Hindu in Sind, as elsewhere, is more progressive on an average and intellectually more advanced than the Muslim; and so he has better chances of securing more than his due share if a major proportion of services is reserved for "open competition."

But when they go on to add, in the same clauses, the stipulation that "in filling up appointments, the

PAROCHIAL OUTLOOK.

Public Service Commission shall give preference to Sindis, and domiciles Sindis" one cannot, but marvel at their parochial narrowness. Sind for the Sindis, and Sindis mean Hindus, in a majority of cases. The very next clause of the reslution gives the assurance that "none shall be prejudiced by reason of his caste, creed or tribe in acquiring or enjoying civic or economic rights"; but, read in conjunction with the preceding clause, it only becomes an assurance for the Sind Hindus, rather than a guarantee of a fundamental right of national citizenship. If India of the future would be one, solid nation, such petty parochialisms cannot be too strongly condemned. The Hindu pretends to be nationalist, and bases his opposition to the splitting up of present provinces on grounds of preserving national solidarity. In the concrete case, however, when his own particular vested rights are to be touched, he easily proves that the skin of personal interest is much nearer than the shirt of nationalism.

STEP FORWARD.

Such as it is, however, the Sind resolution marks a great step forward in the path of achieving communal unity. A dispassionate critic must deplore the nature and variety of the Safeguards demanded by, and accorded to, the minority in that province. Nor can he escape the fear that this example might prompt the minorities of other provinces to make the same extravagant demands for safeguards. But, one must draw such consolation as one can from the reflection that, after all, the conditions of Sind are peculiar; and that, therefore,, its example on this mater will not be catching. The categoric, unconditional acceptance of the principle of Sind Separation must be welcomed, not so much because as a matter of constructive statesmanship it is a wise thing to do even for the Sindis, but because it affords what the Muslims have chosen to make an acid test of the sincerity of their Hindu brethren in the matter of our communal difficulties. The Allahabad Conference has on this issue gone farther than either the Congress or the Government, and that may well be accepted as a happy augury of the future. The resolution must, therefore, be accepted unreservedly and ratified unconditionally.

(To Be Continued).

VICEROY ON TOUR

Ajmer Municipality's Welcome

"Co-operate In Future Constitution" Says Willingdon.

AJMER, Dec. 4.

H. E. the Viceroy accompanied by Countess of Willingdon arrived by a special train at 8. A guard of honour was furnished by the 2nd battalion railway auxiliary force and was inspected by the Viceroy. The Viceroy was received by A. G. G. after introductions of leading officials he proceeded in procession to Anasagar Bund. On his arrival on the bund a guard of honour was furnished by 2nd Essex Regiment who presented arms and played National Anthem. The Viceroy after inspecting guard entered Central Baradari where the ruling princes and chief of Rajputana greeted him. Then their Excellencies moved along the bund where Tazimi Istamrardars were presented. Municipal Commissioners then waited upon His Excellency and Chairman delivered an address to which the Viceroy replied in suitable words.

ASSURANCE.

The Viceroy said "I was looking forward to visit your city of historic memories and fame and importance" and added "you are people in whose hands affairs and welfare of this great city lies." His Excellency wished success for scheme of drainage. As regards place for Ajmer Merwara in the future constitution he promised sympathetic consideration and remarked at the same time that it was for the general body of the city to cooperate in future constitution without which task would be hampered. He then thanked the Chairman for the welcome accorded to Lady Willingdon and him. Their Excellencies then descended steps from the bund and inspected guard of honour furnished by boyscouts and girl guides.

ISTAMRARDARS' ADDRESS.

Their Excellencies with officials left for Residency where the Viceroy received Tazimi Istamrardars of Ajmer Merwara who in address said that some ill-advised persons tried to foment trouble by instigating trouble of no rent campaign which threatened to undermine foundations of ordered society. Fortunately movement was checked and committee of enquiry appointed. Further they stated that Istamrari estates covered one-third of Ajmer Merwara area and so they were entitled to special consideration. They hoped and had the trust that in future constitution they will receive due represetnation in central and local legislatures. In conclusion they wished his Excellency's regime may bring peace and prosperity and contentment to the country. The Viceroy gave suitable reply.—A. P.

INTERESTS OF AJMER-MERWARA

"Will Not Be Overlooked" Assures Viceroy

AJMER, Dec. 4.

His Excellency the Viceroy replying to an address presented by the Ajmer Municipal Committee to-day said:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen.—On behalf of Her Excellency and myself I thank you warmly for your cordial welcome. We were looking forward to having this oppor unity of visiting a city which apart from its historical and religious associations to which you have alluded in your address is surpassed by few cities of India in beauty of situation. The inhabitants of Ajmer may justly be proud that they are citizens of so renouned and beautiful a city as they lift up their eyes to the surrounding hills crowned with the monuments of former days. They must continually be reminded of their city's glorious past and when they see the crowds of eager pilgrims flocking from far and near.

To Ajmer they must realise with a thrill of pride that her preeminence does not lie only in the past. Her spell has not lost its potency, still she fascinates the imagination of millions and draws them to her from the most distant parts of India. On you to whose care the affairs of this great city are entrusted a heavy responsibility does, as you say, rest. Your success or your failure will earn for you applause or condemnation not from your fellow citizens only but also from the countless thousands who hold Ajmer in veneration as a centre of their faith. I am very glad to hear that something had already been accomplished in two of the most important branches of municipal administration water supply and sanitation and that you are contemplating further improvement in these directions. I trust that in spite of the difficulties with which you are confronted you will be able to carry these urgent schemes to completion at no distant date.

IRWIN'S VISIT RECALLED.

I can only repeat the assurance given to you by Lord Irwin when he visited Ajmer in 1930 that my Government will view with sympathy and efforts which you make to develop your resources and to provide the funds required for your projects and will give the most careful consideration to your needs. At the same time I would remind you that you can achieve much by your own efforts if uninfluenced by personal consideartions. Your sole aim is always to promote the best interests of the public of Ajmer whose representatives you are. Only in this way can you earn their confidence and receive from them the support which you will then be entitled to expect. Without this support full success cannot be achieved. Municipal administration is frequently hampered by apathy or even opposition on the part of the public who are too apt to adopt the attitude that their own responsibilities cease when they have elected representatives and to forget that a citizen can never divest himself of his civic obligations.

Criticism is easier than active co-operation and it is perhaps human nature to resent taxation but the administration of a municipality can never be efficient unless the general body of citizens are ready to co-operate in efforts to improve conditions in their city and are prepared to provide the funds, without which schemes for improvement cannot be carried out. In your address you have referred to the impending constitutional changes in India. I assure you that the interests and aspirations of Ajmer Merwara will not be neglected or overlooked. In conclusion I thank you very warmly for good wishes you have expressed for the success of my administration and for the cordial welcome that you have extended to Lady Willingdon and myself. We wish Ajmer a future of increasing prosperity."—A. P.

BROACH-PANCH MAHALS AMALGAMATION

Governor On Advantages Of Proposed Scheme

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay replying to the address of the District Local Board, Panch Mahals, on Sunday said:

I can fully realise that you must be contemplating with grave apprehensions the amalgamation of your district with Broach. I have dealt with this question in my reply to the Municipal address and need not go into detail again. The matter is still under the consideration of Government, but I am much afraid that if the Rewa Kantha States are taken over by the Government of India it will, in our present financial position, be very difficult to justify the retention of a separate district for the Panch Mahals.

GODHRA V. BROACH.

As I said in my reply on the subject to the Municipal address, the question of headquarters, if the possibility of amalgamation fructifies, is still under discussion, and I can assure you that I shall see that the arguments you adduce in favour of Godhra, instead of Broach, as the headquarters will receive full consideration. Though I fully sympathise with your desire to maintain your individuality and separate existence I hope you will not forget that the amalgamation of the two districts may have some compensating advantages in that, for instance, a single District Local Board, managing a larger area, might be able to reduce materially its overhead charges and thus improve your financial position, which I fully realise is one of very great difficultty, and which I am afraid, so long as you remain a small and comparatively undeveloped area as at present, must continue to provide very serious problems.

BRIDGE AND TANK.

Plans and estimates both for a bridge over the Goma River and also for the repairs of the Kanelao Tank have been prepared and sanctioned. The urgency of these works has been recognised, and it is only owing to lack of funds that they have not been taken in hand. The Goma River bridge is eligible to be financed from the Petrol Fund, and, though I am informed that there is no money available in that fund for this work at the moment, I hope and trust that it will be found possible to take it up at a reasonably early date.

TIME NOT YET.

The question of the abolition of Taluka Local Boards has not so far reached a very advanced stage of consideration, and I think you need at present have no anxiety on this score. Of course, if our Panchayat Bill meets with the success that we hope for, the resulting wide extension of Village Panchayats may possibly lead to the abolition of Taluka Local Boards, but full consideration will have to be given to this question before any action is taken, and I can assure you that every opportunity will be given for the expression of public opinion.

DURBAR-CROWN RELATIONSHIP

Viceroy's Assurance To Jaipur Chief

JAIPUR, Dec. 3.

Eulogising the administration of the state His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his address said:—

The proceedings of the last conference of Princes showed that the three premier States of Rajputana were ready with constructive proposals of their own and it has given me great pleasure to be able to arrange for their joint representation at the next meeting of the Round Table Conference.

At the same time I welcome Your Highness recognition of the benefits that have ensued from the existing relations between the Durbar and the Crown and I have the fullest sympathy with your desire that these should not be impaired whatever other changes may be brought about by the new constitution.

"LIFE OF GILDED EASE".

Another idea which dies hard is that the ruler of an Indian State lives a life of gilded ease devoting himself only to athletic pursuits or to pleasure of various kinds and any pre-eminence on the part of a ruler in any form of sport is, I regret to say, too often used by the ill-disposed as the basis of allegations that this is his only interest in life. May I, as one who has for many years taken a keen interest in all kinds of sports and games assert that the old saying 'sana in corpore sano' is none the less true for being somewhat hackneyes and the brief summary which Your Highness has given of public works undertaken in Jaipur since you received full powers, a list which in these hard times is enough to fill most provinces in British India with consuming envy is sufficient to show that a long handicap at polo is no bar to a real and active interest in administration.

TRIBUTE TO STATE.

I hear moreover stories of readiness to listen patiently to applicants of every walk in life whether in your capital or on tour in the districts which show that Your Highness is fully aware of the importance of the personal touch and of treating all classes and creeds of your subjects alike. While this continues I think that Jaipur should have little to fear from enemies within or without the state.—A. P.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Provincial Committee For Bombay Formed

A meeting of the representatives of the Bombay Unions affiliated to the All India Trade Union Congress, viz. the Tramwaymen's Union, Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), the Municipal Workers' Union, the Dock Workers' Union and the Bank Peons' Union, was held on Thursday in the office of the T. U. C. at Lalbaug, Parel. Mr. G. L. Kandalker occupied the chair.

In opening the proceeding of the meeting, the president referred to the resolution adopted at the Madras session of the T. U. C. and that the Bombay Unions owing allegiance to the T. U. C. must devise ways and means to implement them.

After some discussions it was resolved that a provincial committee of the Trade Union Congress be formed to carry on the work of the Trade Union Congress in the presidency of Bombay.

Messrs. G. L. Kandalkar, Z. R. Chowdhery and B. R. Shinde and Miss Maniben Kara will be the ex-officio members of the committee. A propaganda and publicity committee consisting of Messrs. Karnik, Pendse, Shetty and Dr. Gawande with Messrs. Kandalker and Chowdhery as ex-officio members was appointed.

The meeting was then adjourne to Thursday. December 8, to the same place and time.

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MARK HAMBOURG'S ATTACK ON MODERN JAZZ-MUSIC

INDIAN INFLUENCE MAY DOMINATE THE FUTURE TENDENCY, HE SAYS

"PARSIS, THE MOST MUSICAL-MINDED COMMUNITIES OF THE WORLD"

(BY D. C. SHAH)

I met Mark Hambourg, the famous pianist on a bright sunny morning in his rooms at the Taj Mahal Hotel. A short stockily-built man, he showed wonderful vivacity and energy for a man of his age—he is past fifty—and while moving about to pack his things for his departure, he chatted with me on various problems of music and art.

MODERN CRAZE.

I asked him what he thought of the modern craze for jazz which was practically ousting the taste for classical music.

"It is wild men's music", sharply replied Mr. Hambourg, with a strong gesture of disapproval. He said that it had nothing of the appeal to the mind and soul which was the chief merit of classical music. Jazz, he added, had merely the rhythm suitable for dancing, thus pleasing the senses, and this was the only thing that had conduced to its great popularity. He explained that the uneducated primitive people used to express their emotions by excited movements of the dance. This was jazz, though the civilized moderns had developed it to a higher level of refinement.

INDIAN INFLUENCE.

Asked about the tendency of modern music, Mr. Hambourg said that it was towards the quarter-tone. This was most apparent in modern German music. In fact, the Germans had gone so far as to invent the piano with the quarter-tone.

The future of music, he said, may be much influenced by the archaic, especially the classical Indian music. He was greatly struck with the extraordinary technique and soulful appeal of Indian music that he had the opportunity to enjoy in Bombay.

The Parsis, he said, were amongst the most musical-minded communities he had met.

How did he come to be attracted to a musical career? Mr. Hambourg explained that he had inherited his gifts from his family—his father having been a professor of music, and his mother a singer. And so he had been in a musical environment from his earliest childhood.

HIS INSPIRATION.

I asked him what provided him the greatest inspiration for his art. "I have found it among the great composers, I think," he replied. And also in his extensive travels, he added.

The discussion then turned to the subject of education, and Mr. Hambourg evinced great interest in the conditions in India.

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

Mr. Hambourg left on Saturday night for Calcutta where he will remain for more than a week for his professional engagements. After completing his Indian tour, he will proceed to Egypt. Though he has been to Bombay before, this is his first tour of India and the East. He has travelled several times around the rest of the world.

100,000 RECORDS.

Mr. Hambourg is a Russian by birth, and naturalised as an Englishman. His wife is the Hon. Dorothea, daughter of Lord Muir Mackenzie. Golf is one of his most favourite hobbies which include photography, numismatics, and philatelics. Some of his own musical compositions have acquired great popularity. The gramophoone records of his own pianoforte playing number nearly 100,000.

Adolphe Menjou and Joan Marsh in "Bachelor's Affairs," a Fox picture running this week at Roxy Cinema, Bombay.

MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN and JOHNNY WEISSMULLER in "TARZAN THE APE MAN"

"THERE IS NOTHING TO FIGHT ABOUT"

OFFER TO WORK SHORT-TIME STILL OPEN

M. & S. M. RAILWAY AGENT'S REPLY TO STRIKERS

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

The acting Agent, M. and S. M. Railway has issued the following press communique:—

The "Hindu" of November 29, and possibly other papers also, reported prominently the proceedings of a public meeting held in Madras to urge on Government the necessity for appointing a Board of Conciliation to end the strike of workshop employees on the M. and S. M. Railway. No figures are given of how many persons attended this meeting, and without that not much importance can be attached to the proceedings.

The two points for which the strikers are contending were set forth in notices signed by approximately 75 per cent. of the men in each shop and handed in on 10th October, containing the following words:—

"....Further the Union has already cited figures to the Agent to show that the surplus estimates are apparently inflated.

Therefore the administration is requested:—

1. To reinstate such of the non-superannuated and compulsorily discharged workmen (i.e., 93 men) as are willing to come back before estimating shrt time to be worked.
2. To discuss with the Union the details of working short time or leave by rotation after supplying it with necessary information, as the Union is acting in this and other matters on our behalf.

We are prepared to accept the principle of spreading work under the circumstances indicated above."

The administration had declared that certain short time was necessary to absorb the surplus men in the shops, and these notices could only be read as challenging the figures of surplus declared by the administration and demanding that they should be discussed with the Union. If there could be any doubt about this challenge, it is dissipated by the contents of a letter from the Union dated 20th October, in which occur the words "legitimae demand that short time should be commensurate with proven surplus and should imply the reinstatement of the men compulsorily discharged under retrenchment last year."

CHALLENGE CAN'T BE ACCEPTED.

Quite naturally the administration could not admit a challenge to their right to decide what the surplus was, and refused to have the size of the surplus "proved" by the Union or any other outside body.

It is noted that in a leader printed in the "Hindu" of November 29th commenting on the public meeting held in Madras, the following words occur—"One vital issue on which the Agent used to lay strong emphasis was the right of the Administration to determine the exact number of men it required and hence of the men who may be reckoned surplus. 'The Railwaymen's leaders have now made it plain beyond doubt that they accept this principles'." (The quotation did not appear in the leader, but it is the most important part of the statement).

This presumably refers to Mr. Giri's statement published on November 24th, which contains the following words: "The Union never raised in this disptute, the question of partnership nor did they say that they had a right to dictate the number of men the Administration was to employ."

If these two statements may be taken at their face value, and the Union has in fact withdrawn all challenge to the right of the Administraton to fix the amount of surplus, there remains only one point to be settled, the reinstatement of the 93 men discharged last year.

SECURING A PRECEDENT.

If only 93 men were involved it might be argued that the Administration was merely being pig-headed on a point of principle. But is anyone prepared to guarantee that, the principle on having been departed from in this case, there would not immediately be demands on this Railway and on other Railways for reinstatement of thousands of men discharged on retrenchment? No, of course not. And the view of this Administration and of the Railway Board is that the main object of the insistence on the reinstatement of the 93 is to form a precedent on which similar claims could be based on other railways. There will be no giving way on this point, and it cannot be referred to a conciliation Board.

What then is a conciliation Board to conciliate about? Apparently there remains only this one point to be settled, and on this there can be no compromise.

The offer of the Union on behalf of the men was virtually to support these 93 men 'out of their own pockets', because if they were taken back, short time working was to be correspondingly increased. If the Union do not proposed to use the reinstatement of the 93 as a lever to force reinstatement of thousands more on other railways, its object can only be to provide for the support of these 93 men. If that really is the only object of the Union, 'why does not the Union do it by taking a levy from the men at work?' If the Union represents practically all the men, as it says it does, this should not be difficult, and it is presumably a legitimate and laudable function of a Union to do this.

The leader in the "Hindu" goes on to say that "the only point that remains then is as to how the men who have been found surplus should be treated. On setting this question we think the Administration should and could be generous."

WHAT ADMINISTRATION OFFERED.

The Administration offered to retain all the men in service who were surplus, by working short time. Taking the average throughout the whole of the Perambur Mechanical Workshops, the proposed short time was 14 1/2 per cent and when this amount of short time is worked, the cut in pay is automatically restored', or more correctly is not made. On the average, therefore, the short time cannot be called excessive. In the worst possible case it meant a reduction of pay of 20 per cent. without any further cut.

As an alternative to working short time, the surplus men could have been discharged. The special terms for discharge were laid down by the Railway Board, and amounted to a month's pay in lieu of notice, plus a bonus at the rate of half a month's pay for each year of service, plus free passes if required.

Are these terms not reasonably generous?

To sum up, there were originally two demands, and the refusal by the Administration to concede these led to a strike. The men's leaders apparently go so far as to say that one of these demands was never made, and the only point remaining at issue is, therefore, the reinstatement of the 93 men. If the Union's only object is to support these 93 until they find other work, they can do so by levying contributions from the men at work. There will then be nothing to fight about, and the leaders can and should advise the men to return to work.

The offer to work short time is still open, because the Administration, contrary to the assertions of many of its antagonists, does sincerely wish to avoid hardship as far as this is possible, and holds that in the majority of cases the men have been led astray by their leaders. It is as well to make it quite clear, however, that this offer will not remain open much longer, and when it is withdrawn several hundreds of men will find themselves without jobs.—A. P.

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY IN U. S.

Lack Of Governmental Work

LONDON, Dec. 3.

New York.—The private shipbuilding industry in the United States is in a serious condition due to almost complete lack of commercial and governmental work, states the annual report by the Secretary to the Navy. It shows how the present American building programme fails to provide naval strength permitted by the London Treaty or even full replacement permitted of vessels over age.

The report declares that, when the treaty expires in 1936, the United States Navy will be far below the limit agreed, especially compared to Japan so far as destroyers, sub-marines, light cruisers and aircraft carries are concerned, and adds that Britain will also be heavily below the strength in these units. The estimated naval expenditure for the fiscal year 1933 amounts to 459 million dollars compared to 358 million last year.—Recter.

TWO SENTENCED FOR LIFE

Attempt To Blow Egyptian Premier's Train

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Cairo.—Penal servitude for life has been passed on two men, Mahomed Issa and Ahmed Gharib, found guilty of attempting to blow up train in which the Egyptian Prime Minister was travelling on May 6. Issa, who is a peasant, and Ghalib, a labourer, in the Military Works' Department, placed a bomb on the track in Girga province, which exploded just before the Prime Minister's train passed.—Reuter.

Bradman's Health

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec 3.

Sydney.— According to the "Sunday Sun" although there is no immediate anxiety concerning Mr Bradman's health, it is known that further examination will be held as a form of anaemia is suspected. On the result of this, depends whether the Bradman will appear in any of the tests of the present series.—Reuter.

MADRAS EUROPEANS & REFORMS

"NOT OPPOSED TO PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY"

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN HOME MEMBER

MADRAS (By Mail.)

Under the auspices of the Caledonian Society, the annual St. Andrew's dinner was held on Wednesday last at Hotel Bosotto when covers were laid for 112 guests. Mr. C. B. Cunningham, Chairman of the Society, presided.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras was the chief guest and among others present were the Hon. Sir Mahomed Usman, Hon. Sir A. Y. G. Campbell, Hon. Justice Curgenven, Lt.-Col. E. D. W. Waller, M. C. Canon, R. W. Peachey, M. B. E. Sir Alexander Macdougall, Mr. K. Kay, Mr. F. J. Rowlandson, C.I.E., Mr. A. J. Leech, M.B.E., Mr. A. D. Crombie, I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Mr. D. D. Warren, I.C.S., Mr. J. K. Metherall and others.

After dinner the Chairman proposed the loyal toast which was lustily responded.

GAME THAT WORKED SATISFACTORILY.

Mr. Scott Bruce next proposed the toast "Land we live in". In the course of his speech he observed that on an occasion like that however he did not think it would be well to remember that the British connection with India started with trade. The association for the uplift of the trading community was not an unmixed blessing. Too late it was discovered that it had bitten the hand that fed it. It discovered a game called "budgetting." To play that game they required a finance department and one or more spending departments. The function of the spending department was to find out how much they could spend and then the Finance Department saw how much it could take from them. This game had worked consistently satisfactorily in Madras all the ingenuity of the spending department being insufficient to cope with the resourcefulness of the Finance Department. The result was that at the present time the Government was faced with the horrible prospect of a budget surplus of about 60 lakhs of rupees.

Proceeding, he said that one of the reasons for the formation of the Caledonian Society was to wait Governments when they came up against problems which were really too difficult for them to cope with themselves. Such a one had now arisen and taking by and with the authority of the Caledonian Society he would suggest that the surplus be given to him or the whole lot might be handed over to the Honorary Treasurer of the Caledonian Society in Madras. In addition to relieving Government of an unfortunate embarrassment it would also enable the Caledonian Society to extend its hospitality slightly.

Continuing, he said that this moment a most momentous conference was taking place in London where representatives of "The Land We Came From" and "The Land We Live In" were endeavouring to thrash out the fundamental conditions of a constitution which would be acceptable to all parties and communities in this country. Let them hope that their labours would be rewarded and that they would be successful in reaching an amicable and lasting arrangement which would give satisfaction generally and most of all which would enable all classes to proceed with their daily lives and business in a peaceful and orderly manner. These talks he had no doubt would include among other things the discussion of what had become known as provincial autonomy.

NOT OPPOSED TO PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

It was true that in some parts of India Europeans found it difficult to give unqualified support to complete provincial autonomy in their own provinces. It should not be taken from this that in these provinces Europeans were opposed to Provincial Autonomy in their own provinces. It should not be taken from this that in these provinces Europeans were opposed to Provincial Autonomy as such. On the contrary, their fundamental idea was to see such autonomy established but they wanted to feel reasonably certain that the atmosphere in which launched was such as to give reasonable hope that it would function in a satisfactory manner. In Madras they had no such misgivings. They had before them the examples of efficiently run Transferred departments and Madras Europeans confidently expect an Indian Ministry to be equally successful in the hitherto reserved departments. Sir Mahomed Usman was one who had already given them evidence of how an Indian could run reserved department risking in the pursuance of his duties as all public men should the obliquy of his friends. It was probably axiomatic to say that every Government made mistakes. He had no doubt that the new Government of Madras when it was formed would prove no exception to the rule. But that would not matter so long as the ministry worked wholeheartedly for the good of the province as a whole without fear or favour and extending equal opportunities to all communities including their own. Such a ministry would receive the most ungrudging and loyal support from the European group in the local Council.

He did not think any Briton would claim that any Government or commercial dealings with India had always been free from mistakes of any kind whatever. It was human to err. At the same time he did not think that any reasonable man would deny the high ideals of service which had those who had come out to this country to find a career. That service which for a long time was largely confined to officials had in recent years received valuable support from the commercial community which had come forward in increasing numbers to play important parts in the Imperial Provincial and Municipal activities of the country of their adoption. When the history of the transfer of power from British to Indian hands was recorded in a truer perspective than it was possible to get when living amid events, it would be possible to review conditions to date more rationally. He felt certain that it would then be admitted by all that Europeans, official and non-official had done much in making constructive contributions to the solutions of the various problems which they were facing and he had no doubt that those responsible would receive due recognition and acknowledgment from their Indian fellow citizens. As a community they would then be able to look back on the assistance they had rendered in the creation of a greater India than was ever conceived by even Akbar the Great.

In conclusion he said that it was common knowledge and accepted practice that the most important portfolios of Government in England were given to the Scots. Perhaps it would not be too much to hope that the Madras Presidency would be fortunate enough within the next few years to be ruled by a Ministry including at least one member who was brought up on porridge instead of Soru.

Lastly, he would say this that they were living in a great country—a land rich in economic and intellectual wealth and a land which had given them much hospitality and friendship. It was to that land and the great destiny which ultimately awaited it that he would give the toast "The Land We Live In" coupled with the name of His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

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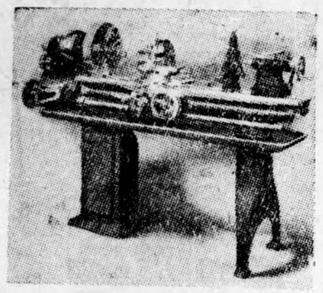

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THAT OTTAWA DEAL

Imperial Preference Will Not Benefit India

(BY ARGUS.)

In appraising the merits of the preference on individual goods, the reader of the Report is handicapped by a lack of relevant figures which the delegates who recommend the preferences ought to have presented. The report is as barren in its statistical side as it is defective in its argumentative side. Nay: it is even misleading. In all bargains of this nature, the gains as well as the sacrifices of the parties to the bargain should count. If a happened to go to a desert with a large quantity of mined gold and was in urgent need of water, and he met B who was a beggar with a small quantity of surplus water which he could spare only at great sacrifice to himself, and a deal had to be made between them. B would not be considered a shrewd bargainer if he parted with his water for a mere grain of the gold that A possessed. Equality of sacrifice also governs values and not the mere intrinsic worth of an article in the world markets. The value of the preferences given cannot be judged merely by working out the value of the imported goods on which the preferences are given.

In asking us to estimate the value of their deal, the delegates give us only the value of the imported commodities enjoying the preferences. It is true that these will give us an idea of the value of the trade that is likely to be affected in the absence of the preferences. But even there are other factors to be considered. It has already been pointed out that the fact that India's exports are mostly raw materials is a factor of great importance. If the preferential duties applied in the case of the Dominions were not extended to Indian goods and the Dominions were not in a position to replace the greater part of the Indian trade that would be handicapped by higher duties, than the consumer in Britain would have to suffer a great deal and Britain's suffering would be greater than India's.

TRUTH ABOUT PREFERENCES.

In some cases, India might not even lose by the absence of preference. If the world market for the article was big enough, the Dominions having sought the British market in preference to the foreign market, India might be able to command the markets deserted by the Dominions, and on the balance the loss to India might be very small. In para. 43 of their report the delegates themselves acknowledge this position:

"In certain cases the exporting country also may find that little or no advantage can accrue from a preference. It may, for example possess (as India in a few cases does) what amounts to a monopoly of a particular material and it is obvious that, when this is so, a preference in the importing country must be nugatory; or again, when the preference is accorded to several countries and their aggregate exports to the importing country already constitute a large proportion of its requirements, the preference cannot do much to extend the market for the produce of any of the countries concerned. These considerations are of some importance when India's exports to the U. K. come under review."

Having taken this excellent principle to heart, the delegates have failed to give us figures whereform we can judge of the real values of the preferences India is to receive under the agreement. The public have therefore to be wary in taking the meagre figures that the delegates have given as a guide to the worth of the preference.

The economic effects of preferential duties is summarised by the Fiscal Commission in para. 225 of their Report:

"So long as a substantial quantity of the commodity continues to be imported from countries to which the preferential rate is not extended, the price of the commodity will be regulated by the higher duty. The consumer will thus pay the higher price on the whole supply, and the difference between the two rates of duty will be equivalent to a bounty to the manufacturer in the country receiving the preference.

IMPORTANCE OF SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

When, on the other hand, the country receiving the preference supplies practically the whole market, then the price to the consumer will be regulated by the lower rate. The bounty to the foreign manufacturer will cease, and the consumer will get the benefit of the lower rate. The question therefore whether the consumer is or is not penalised for the benefit of the foreign manufacturer depends on the relative importance of the sources of supply. If the portion of the market supplied by the favoured country is large the burden on the consumer will be small, or possibly there will be no burden at all. So long however, as the supply from the favoured country is small relative to the total supply, the consumer will suffer."

The relative sacrifices that the Indian and British consumers are asked to make for the mutual benefit of their countries should be considered in the light of these principles. Another guiding factor should be the capacity of the preference receiving country to take advantage of the preference to extend its market in the country giving the preference. Not less important is the range or extent of expansion of market which the country giving the preference yields to the country to which preference is given. In the absence of concrete figures on all these points, no fair valuation can be made of the preferences contained in the agreement. These are the heads under which figures ought to have been supplied in relation to the articles enjoying preference.

For example, in the case of an Indian article for which a preference is proposed in the British market, the following figures are essential:—

(1) The total consumption of the article in the U. K.
(2) The proportion that India's exports bear to that total consumption and also to the import from other countries into the U. K.
(3) The sources of British supply in the article—(i) Empire Countries; (ii) Foreign.
(4) The world production in the article concerned,
(5) The extent of the market for that article in the various countries of the world.
(6) The total volume of Indian exports in the article,
(7) The absolute and relative capacities of India and the competing countries to make exports of that article.

"BLIND LEADING BLIND."

In the absence of figures on these points it is futile to embark on any calculation of the worth of the preferences. That is why the Fiscal Commission recommended that "as a preliminary to any consideration of the desirability of India adopting the policy of Imperial Preference, an examination should be made by a Tariff Board to determine whether there are any commodities on which preference might be given" and we may add 'received'—"in accordance with the principles which we have laid down, to the benefit of the Empire and without detriment to Indian interests." But the delegates have constituted themselves into a Tariff Board, and without calling for any evidence, and to all appearance without caring to look into all the relevant figures which can guide them in the matter, have recommended India to embark on a policy of Imperial Preference. It is a case of the blind leading the blind.

INDECENT HASTE.

Between the publication of the Report of the Delegates and the time that the Assembly will be called upon to ratify the agreement there are barely six weeks; and within that time, the public are expected to delve into the relevant figures and to express an opinion, and the Assembly members are expected to consult the various trades concerned before registering their vote. Is this indecent haste justified? As has been pointed out, the depreciation of the sterling has already assured preferential trade between India and England for such time as the sterling remains out of parity with gold. A Tariff Board can be appointed to go into the question minutely and recommend, in a more authoritative and assuring manner, such preference as India could give to Britain and should demand in return from Britain. All this indecent haste would appear to be due solely to the anxiety of the National Government in England to assuage a deluded electorate that something was being done to save them from their sorry plight. It is for the labourers in England to adjudge what advantage they are going to get by this change in their national policy of free trade.

A rise in sterling prices, which is one of of the recommendations of the Conference, is surely not going to benefit the needy wage-earners of Britain. It is to be hoped that the elements at least in the Assembly will refuse to be stampeded into a course of action which, on general grounds, is detrimental to the interests of our country and insist on a thorough examination of the agreement by a Tariff Board before committing the country to it. It may be recalled in this connection that the worthy President of the Assembly, in the minute of dissent that he recorded to the Report of the Fiscal Commission with four of his Indian colleagues, stated—

ON PAR WITH DOMINIONS.

"We are in favour of the principle of Imperial Preference on the distinct condition that India should in this matter be put on the same footing of freedom as is enjoyed by the self-governing Dominions and that the non-official members of the Assembly should be given power by legislative or other equally effective means to initiate grant, vary and withdraw preference as may be necessary in the interest of India in all its aspects."

Will the Government of India at least leave this question to the vote of the non-official members of the Assembly?

In the next article, some of the preferences covered by the Agreement will be analysed and appraised.

"GERMAN DREYFUS" ACQUITTED

Mother's Successful Appeal

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Leipzig.—Owing mainly to persistent efforts of his aged mother, Walter Bullerjahn, known as "German Dreyfus" has been acquitted of a high treason by the High Court after having served five out of 15 years sentence of penal serviture awarded in 1925 for alleged betrayal to a member of the Inter-allied Military Control Commission, existence of secret arsenal in the Karls Ruht Works in Berlin, where he was employed. The Mother's efforts finally secured retrial.—Reuter.

AIRPORT AT GALWAY

Project Under Consideration

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Dublin.—Plans for the formation of an international syndicate, in connection with a project to establish an airport a Galway, are well under the way, declared Mr. Glendenning, the Chairman of the Irish Transport Corporation, which is mainly responsible for launching the project. Mr. Glendenning stated that the prospectus would be issued immediately and the capital of the company would first be £25,000. A great interest had been aroused in the United States and Canada and he had been invited by New York to confer with the prominent bankers.—Reuter.

Whitehouse Decision Not Yet

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Washington.—"We have not decided what the next step should be," declared Mr. Stimson and Mr. Ogden Mills on leaving Whitehouse after a conference for several hours.

It is likely that Mr. Hoover's message to the Congress will be the reply to British and French notes.—Reuter's Special.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 3.

Meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League will be held here on December 12.

The Agenda includes consideration of letter of Mr. Abdul Majid inviting the Working Committee of the League to attend the Muslim Conference at Lucknow on December 10 and 11 and the letter sent by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya inviting representatives of the League to a joint conference to be held at Allahabad on December 14.—A.P.

Allahabad—Mr. Duncan Greenlease, Irish school master who sentenced to six months' imprisonment under Press Act was released on the 3rd instant of expiry of sentence.—A.P.

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"MAKE IT A CRIMINAL OFFENCE"

To Treat Any Hindu As Untouchable

(By V. W. BALCHANDRAM.)

A leaderette appeared in the "Times of India" on "Mr. Gandhi and the Law" which fails totally. I was rather pained to see that you failed to appreciate Mr. Gandhi's intention to "make it a criminal offence to treat any Hindu as an untouchable." It is necessary that his attitude on the subject should be analysed and carefully studied.

In my opinion his statement only means that a Hindu, or in fact any human being, shall not be considered so low, as to be treated as "untouchable" that he will be able to move amongst others—his fellow men—as a human being, and not as worse than a dog. It would be only stretching its meaning too far to say that "Mr. Gandhi wants the Indian Penal Code to say "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself'." In fact, he only means to say "Thou shalt not ill treat thy neighbour.'

There has been a fine distinction drawn between the ability of law to prevent evils, and to promote good. "Laws", says the article, "are and can be enacted to prevent evil within certain limits, but not to promote good." I indeed fail to distinguish between the two, unless "good" be taken as already existing good, and laws are promoting or increasing it. It is quite logical and reasonable to say that laws by preventing or suppressing evil contribute to the good—of the society. And I may here ask, "Is not untouchability an evil?"

WHEN LAW IS POWERLESS.

No doubt "law is powerless, without individual goodwill and social co-operation." But individual good will should be taken as all individuals' good will: nor need law be always preceded by the fact of an actual social change, and that it should merely record it. In fact, there have been many instances in History where social innovations have been brought by law.

It would not be—if I am allowed to say—true to dub this intention as "radical," and therefore creating "bitterness and resentment." The very fact that the high caste Hindus in general, and the leaders of the depressed classes, who can voice the opinions of these classes, came to an agreement, and the Prime Minister could find so much weight in it as to recognize it, only shows that a great step has been taken up for the amelioration of the depressed classes. Change may not always be slow: many a time it comes suddenly, though the work for it is generally slow. The work for the elevation of the depressed classes, by Indian reformers, has been going on for the last forty years, and the ground has been so prepared that the agreement, or even a change in the Indian Penal Code in this direction, may not be considered as surprising and undesirable. The people have become conscious of their injustice towards the depressed classes, and are alive to their normal rights. Perfect unanimity is of course impossible in large bodies, and there are still some orthodox, champions of untouchability, who would not pollute themselves by contact with persons who have chosen wrong parents. But the number and weight of opinions— if properly measured—for the elevation of the depressed classes, have become so great that those champions may be easily and conveniently ignored. Many temples have been opened to the "untouchables," and this fact should not be overweighed by the single instance of Guruvayar temple. Nor is this temple entry without meaning, as it appears to some. It is only a step towards the up liftment of the depressed classes. Once they begin to mix, "social and economic" improvement would naturally follow.

IS THIS COERCION?

I may here say that much is being said of Mr. Gandhi's "coercion" by fast, etc. This does not of course imply any physical force, as coercion by Government. In it, the moral sense, and the personal regard and love for a high and valuable personality are so great, as to sink the minor differences to the bottom. This only emphasises the comparative weightlessness of those differences, which to that extent be paid less attention.

It has been said in the article that Mr. Gandhi does not say how such a law is to be framed and how enforced. I remember that some time back, some efforts were made on the part of some "untouchables" to enter a temple at Nasik, and Police had been stationed there to keep them away! At least, after a legislative enactment, such a thing would not be expected.

"SPEED-UP."

The whole question is of humane treatment, of feeling, and of broad principles of humanity. It does not require education in the sense of literacy. It needs general awakening, and that we have at present. Even if we were to wait for literacy, for a satisfactory standard of education, it would take us some centuries still, at the pace we have been going, so far. The factor of time, therefore should not be over-emphasised. Reform is not automatically brought about by all men. It proceeds from a few reformers, and the Government can, no doubt, be the best reformer, if only it will. The fears of bitterness and resentment are absolutely groundless. A gesture has been made to the government for its support, and it must not be slow to catch it, if it has any claim to public sympathy, and has a broad and generous outlook, and courage. The system of Sati could be abolished by an act of Lord Bentinck inspite of the grave apprehensions of men like Mr. Wilson and Ram Mohan Roy. Why cannot this human treatment be mitigated, if not removed, by some effort on the part of the present Government? If S.P.C.A. exists for the protection of animals, why not something be done for the poor human beings, who are suffering for the accident of their birth?

ALLEGED SMUGGLING OF OPIUM

A. Khan Sahib And Others On Trial

CHITTAGONG, December 2.

Khan Saheb Omrahmia of Sikalbaha and 22 others were today placed before the Deputy Magistrate, Chittagong to take their trial under sections 120 B. I.P.C. and section 9 of the Opium Act for possessing and importing opium. According to the prosecution the accused, some of whom belonged to Patna and Gujerat, entered into a conspiracy and smuggled contraband opium from Patna along the Ganges. They changed boat at Goalando, halting at Bhola and Bakergunj, and finally carried opium by circuitous routes to Sikalbaha at Chittagong and after distributing portions of it among local persons.

ATTEMPTS DISCLOSED.

They sent the surplus to Burma via Akyab. The present conspiracy was detected while Omrahmia and his party were engaged in trafficking eight maunds of opium from Majipur near Patna. After four maunds were brought, the attempts to bring more were disclosed by one of the gang to the Chittagong Excise police, who started inquiry and seized one maund and 25 seers of opium at Majipur and five seers at a grave yard near Omrahmia's house.

The trial is proceeding.—A P.

ALL INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE

To Be Held In Madras On Dec. 20.

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

The 25th All-India Medical Conference will be held in Madras at the Government Royapuram Medical School, commencing on the 20th December. The Hon. The Rajah of Bobbili, Chief Minister will open the Conference and Major General C. A. Sprawson, Surgeon General with the Government of Madras, will preside. Dr. U. Rama Rao is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Conference will meet for three days. An All-India Sanitary Exhibition will also be held in conjunction with the Conference on the S. I. A. A. grounds.—A. P.

Throw Open Guruvayur Temple

(From A Correspondent.)

VIRAMGAM, Dec. 2.

Shrimati Vinodini Nilkant with Shriyuts Gatulal Dhruv, Ramnarayan V. Pathak, and Chunilal Vyas came to Viramgam yesterday and delivered speeches for the removal of untouchability before a large public meeting held here under the Presidentship of Mr. Lilchand Maganlal. A resolution requesting the Zamorin to open the Guruvayur Temple for Harijans was passed and a local branch of anti-Untouchability was started. Names of members are being enrolled.

HERO OF N. Y.-TOKIO FLIGHT

Dies Penniless In Chicago

CHICAGO, (By Mail).

William S. Brook, aviation pioneer who in 1927 made a flight from New York to Tokio with Edward S. Schlee, died in the Preshbytarian Hospital of cancer, after a long illness.

His wife was with him at the end, were as his parents who had come from their home at West Liberty, O.

Once feted by the nation as a hero, Brock died virtually penniless. His former pal, Schlee, had been doing everything possible in the past few weeks to raise money for his benefit.

The Brock-Schlee flight was made in the plane Pride of Detroit and ended at Tokio when plans to continue around the world had to be given up, and the flyers returned to Detroit at their own expense, money from backers having run out.

On returning to Detroit, a great reception was organised but this according to Schlee, had to be paid largely out of their own pockets, setting them made back pockets setting them back dollars 2,700. The plane in which they made the fight has been stored in a barn near Detroit, and Schlee could not even get money enough to recondition it for exhibition purposes. He had hoped to this and so raise money for his dying comrade.

Schlee's charges, however, were met in Detroit by accusations that the flyers themselves had given away a great many tickets and that the banquet had been given by Schlee's friends rather than by any organisation It was admitted that the flyers paid what represented "the difference in the cost of the banquet and the receipts from tickets sold publicly," according to Edward F. Fitzgerald, chairman of the committee that arranged the reception.—"Chicago "Daily Tribune".

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

Representatives Of Provinces Meet At Poona

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, December 3.

A meeting of the Central Board of the Anti-Untouchability League was held to-day at the Servants' of India Society's Home, Mr. G. D. Birla presiding. About 30 representatives coming from different provinces such as Madras, Bengal, Bihar, Andhra, the Punjab, Gujerat, etc., were present. Among them were Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Pandit Kunzru, Messrs. A. V. Thakkar, G. K. Devadhar, Ambalal, Sarabhai, Jaysukhlal Mehta, Raobahadur, Srinivasan Negeshrao Panth, Rajan Katan, B. Naidu, Dr. Khare, from Nagpur and others.

The secretaries of different provincial boards read their reports which were discussed and passed. A meeting will be held to-morrow again to consider questions of removal of untouchability and temple entry. The representatives will meet Mahatma Gandhi and have discussions with him to-morrow.

SWADESHI MUSEUM IN MADRAS

To Be Held On Dec. 19.

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

Mr. B. Shiva Rao writes: "Sir P. C. Ray who will open it, has written to say that the opening date of the Swadeshi Museum may be fixed for 19th December. Besides the Museum there will also be a temporary Swadeshi Bazaar in the Hindustan Buildings, Armenian Street, Madras, for which we are charging a rent of Rs. 12 per stall, electric charges being extra. A large number of stalls have already been booked. Accommodation is very limited, there being room for only about 50 stalls. Intending exhibitors should apply early to the Buy Indian League for space."—A. P.

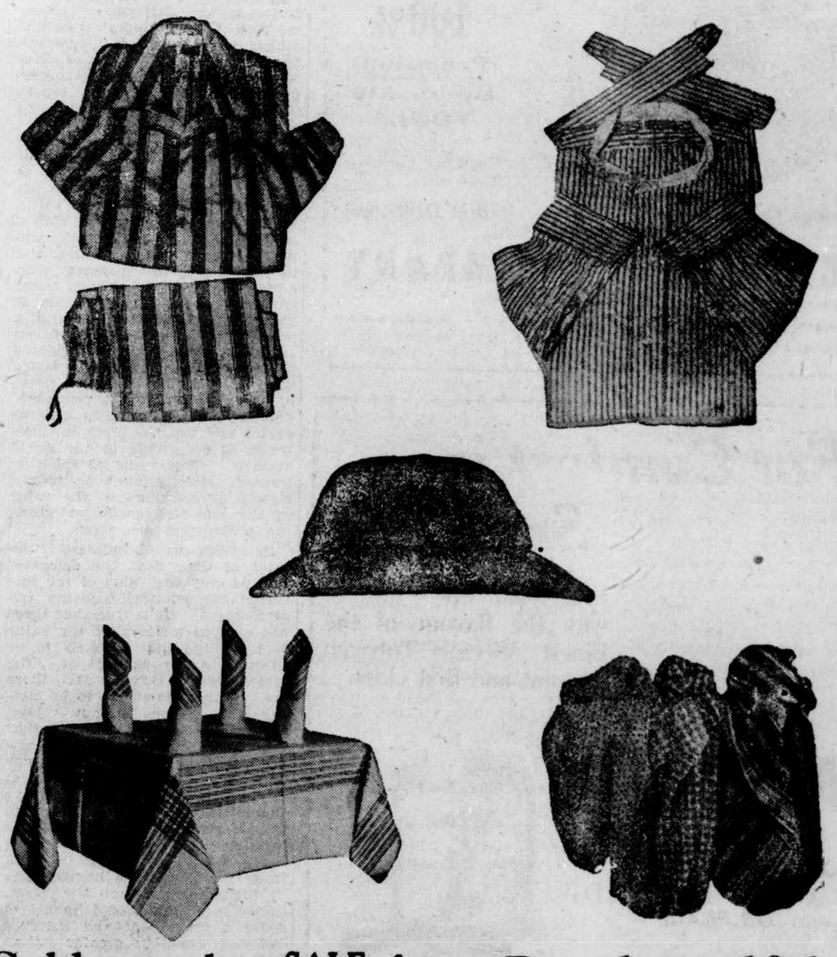
33rd "Dictator" Of Viramgam Sent To Jail

(From A Correspondent.)

VIRAMGAM, Dec. 2.

The 33rd "Dictator" of Viramgam and another who were arrested at Mandal and brought here, were sentenced yesterday by the First Class Magistrate to two months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30, or in default one month more.

COME AND BUY EDSU FABRICS AT 12½% DISCOUNT!



Cold-weather SALE from Dec. 1st to 10th.

9, Forbes Street, Fort,
67, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Victoria Gardens Road, Byculla,
Supari Bagh Road, Parel,
2432, East Street, Poona,
Laxmi Road, City, Poona.

EDSU FABRICS

Castophene Castor oil Chocolates Cures Constipation
Obtainable of all dealers & Chemists.

LOCAL RAIN IN S. MADRAS

All-India Weather

POONA, Dec. 4.

Yesterday's depression in southwest of Bay of Bengal persists as shallow low pressure area to the least of Ceylon. Associated with thunderstorms, local falls of rain have occurred in South Madras. A few falls are also reported from Assam. Temperature is becoming normal in Gujarat.

Chief amounts of rainfall: Gauhati half inch; Pamban two, Palamcottah one and a half Coonoor half and Kodaikanal quarter.

Forecast:—Scattered falls of rain will recur in South Madras and Assam.—A. P.

Ahmedabad.—The local police arrested last evening three persons as they were arriving from Cutch with box containing three and quarter maunds of contraband silver imported from Germany. Box was concealed in bullock cart under hay.—A. P.

WORLD FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Please write your birth date and time or the time of your writing the letter and Approximate Age and we shall inform you about what all will happen in future. One year monthly readings Rs. 2. Monthly readings for 5 years Rs. 7-8. Aroodam, 5 questions Re. 1. Every additional question As. 4. V.P. charges As. 5.

Sriman MANI:—Writes in the "Swadesamitran":—
This is the Astrologer who correctly predicted the future.
HANUMAN JOTISHA OFFICE, TIRUTTANI (S. India).

Perfect Stimulant Of Vitality
MAHAN TONIC
SHUKRAL

increase vitality and youthfulness. Gives immediate success in all cases of Neurasthenia, General Debility, Loss of Vigour and all the physical and mental troubles of **premature old age.** It tones the nervous system strengthens the body refreshes the memory and brain power.

SHUKRAL—infuses strength into nerves, muscles and vitality in the Body. Price **Rs. 2 Three bottles Rs. 5.**

DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS.
Kalbadevi, Bombay & Ahmedabad.

IT IS YOURS
SLOW BUT SURE RECOVERY
TRY AND BE CONVINCED
The Atank Nigrah Pills
SPECIFIC REMEDY to CURE
Brain-Fag, Constipation etc.,
Rupee One (32 Pills).
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (KATHIAWAR)
Bombay Branch:—
KALBADEVI ROAD.

BREATHE YOUR COLD AWAY

WITH VAPEX

The inhaling of the antiseptic vapour of Vapex at the first onset of a cold cleanses the breathing passages and destroys the germs at their point of entry into the system.

Laboratory tests and seven-seen years of actual use have proved that Vapex quickly kills germs which cause colds, influenza, etc., and restores the system to normal health. Vapex is pleasant and refreshing—so much so that many people make a habit of putting a daily drop on their handkerchiefs. And at night-time, a drop on their pillows gives them protection or relief while they sleep.

Of all Chemists

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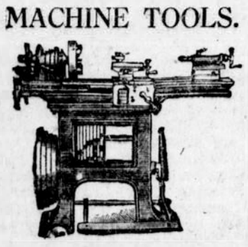
HIGH CLASS MACHINE TOOLS.



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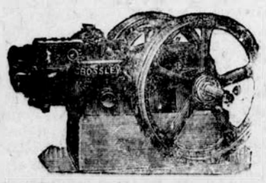

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Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

U. S. STUDENT, JAILED IN GENEVA AS RED

Isn't Sure What Communism Is

GENEVA (By Mail).

Sitting in a Geneva jail with his back to the wall, and a Communist whistler the cause of it all, was the experience of Karl Herreshoff, 19-year-year old American student, who caught his train to Paris Monday night escorted by the Geneva police department, who thought he was a bold, bad man.

"And I can't even whistle," he told "The Tribune" correspondent.

All one has to do to be arrested in Geneva, according to young Herreshoff, is to whistle, because it seems to be an old Communist custom. He wasn't even waiting for a street car, but had just come from a cafe, he said, when an agent struck him and pulled him off to jail, charging him with striking an officer.

"They put me into a dark cell with eight criminals," he said, "although it was not light enough to see who or what they were."

The art of conversation came in for no development, either, apparently, and Herreshoff paced up and down from midnight Saturday until late Snday afternoon when he was switched to another cell where the lighting was slightly better and he had only five companions No one offered him a lawyer, nor could he communicate with friends.

"The Geneva jails," Herreshoff said, "I can't compare with others, having never been in jail before. But even without the benefit of a comparison, they're terrible."

Asked what comforts were offered, he replied: "Well, for breakfast we were given coffee of a rather nice rust shade, although I can't tell you how it tastes because I didn't drink it. For lunch they gave us soup. I don't know how that tastes either. And for dinner they gave us soup, but I don't know what it tasted like. Even the bread had a distinct odor, so I was rather hungry when I got out Monday night."

If it had not been for a slight error of including Herreshoff's name on a published list of prisoners, he might have received his entire college education at Saint-Antonie, Geneva, for his name was discovered by accident by an American newspaperman, who got the Consul at Geneva to intervene on the boy's behalf.

"I spent most of my days and nights walking up and down in the cell because the beds were wooden benches and there were no beauty-rest matresses nor woollen blankets," he said.

Asked if he was sure he did not whistle or do anything a gendarme might consider naughty Herreshoc said he could not tell a lie and had once received a demerit at school in San Diego for being late.

"But the Swiss police department have their own ideas, because when the Consul finally got me out Monday night, and an agent was commissioned to escort me to my hotel, he refused to take the risk of going alone with me. So I had two escorts instead of one en route to the train."

When it was suggested that he had been what is known in America as framed, he said: "Well, it wasn't that because I don't think it was premeditated They just thought I looked like a Communist and the funny part of it is, I'm not sure what a Communist is".

Nobody being able to explain fully a Communist or Communism, it was suggested as vaguely related to, community singing, the song in mind being I miss my Swiss, etc., but Herreshoff reminded his interviewer that he couldn't "even whistle." and he had planned leaving Geneva to-day anyway because he was sailing for home Friday. He is leaving Paris this morning for London. Thence he goes to New York and San Diego and will later enter the University of California Medical School.

Before leaving Paris, however, he smilingly exonerated the Swiss, exhibiting his passport picture as probable cause for his being considered a Communist, and blaming it all on the photographer.—("Chicago Daily Tribune.")

CHOOSE YOUR STARS Competition

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 250

SECOND PRIZE Rs. 100

THIRD PRIZE Rs. 50

and

Twenty Consolation Prizes

Here is a simple interesting competition, Act now and you may win Rs. 250 for annas FOUR only. You have merely to place these film stars in order, the most beautiful first, then the next and so on.

Twelve photographs of 12 well-known film-stars are given; six Eastern and six Western. They are all numbered from 1 to 12, and their names are given below. The six Eastern Stars are 1 **ZUBEIDA**; 2 **KHATOON**; 3 **MADHURI**; 4 **SULOCHANA**. 5 **GOHAR**; 6 **MEHTAB**. In the Eastern Section of the coupon fill in these six names placing the most beautiful at No. 1, your next selection at No. 2, and so on till you have filled in the six names in order of Beauty. You have to select the order of beauty from the photographs.

Similarly the six Western Stars are 7 **BILLIE DOVE**; 8 **MARLENE DIETRICH**; 9 **NORMA TALMADGE**; 10 **NORMA SHEARER**; 11 **GRETA GARBO**; 12 **POLA NEGRI**. Place their names in the Western Section of the coupon in order of beauty according to your selection.

RULES

1 In this competition the prizes should be claimed and will be awarded on the Claim System.

2 Two days after the last day for sending in entries, that is on the 12th December, 1932, the correct solution of this competition will be published in the "Bombay Chronicle" and in the "Bombay Samachar" A claim for coupon will be printed with it, and those competitors who have sent in an all correct solution, or who have less than 4 mistakes should send in their claim forms, without any extra entry fee. The prizes will be declared and awarded on these claims.

3 Sufficient time will be given to mofussil competitors to send in their claims.

4 After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full addess clearly in the Coupon. Then cut out the Coupon and enclose FOUR ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' Stamps as Entrance Fee.

5 **Address your Entries to:—**

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
CHOOSE YOUR STARS COMPETITION,
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may, if they chose enclose 4 annas in coin instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar," and obtain receipts for the same.

6 Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.

7 No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.

8 All entries must be received not later than

10th December 1932

9 In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all correct solution.

10 Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate coupon solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.

11 No competitor may win more than ONE prize.

12 No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.

13 This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

COUPON

EASTERN SECTION.		WESTERN SECTION	
1st	4th	1st	4th .....
2nd	5th	2nd	5th .....
3rd	6th	3rd	6th .....

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1932

DARING AIR ESCAPADES OF INDIAN AVIATOR

B. Mirza Who Started From Croydon In September

WITHOUT VISAS OR PERMITS

HYDERABAD, (Deccan),
(By Mail).

The Associated Press is able to reveal the story of the daring air escapades of the Indian aviator, who set out from Croydon, England, in September last, without visas or permits, with £60 in his pocket and plenty of optimism, on a lone flight to India, and came to grief in Baghdad, thus incurring the displeasure of the Iraq Government.

Mr. Baber Mirza, the aviator, who is barely 22, in the course of an interview with a reporter said, "I am air-mad, and throughout the six years I was in England, studying first at Reading and later keeping terms at Ruskin College, Oxford, I was planning a big flight which I would undertake some day, preferably to my native City, Hyderabad.

"With this object," he continued, "I took up aviation in Reading and in 1929 obtained my "A" license, and bought a gypsy two-seater in which I made several trips over England. I got my "B" license early this year and then resolved to embark upon what my father, Nawab Manzoor Jung Bahadur, termed, "a perilous and foolish adventure. On September 1st, on a foggy morning, with the utmost secrecy, I started from Reading for Croydon in a Cirrus III two-seater. My only equipments for the flight were £60 in cash, a beinb of tools and a spare woollen suit."

RAN INTO STORM.

"From Croydon" he said, "I took off for St. Inglevert, where I obtained customs clearance, and was off to Ostend which I reached the same night. I reached Brussels the next day and on this run had my first experience of bad weather. I ran into a storm and visibility was at its worst. Still, I pushed on, following the Railway track, till I lost sight of that too and eventually made a forced landing in a muddy field twelve miles from Brussels."

With some difficulty, continued Mr. Mirza, he reached Brussels, which, he added, possessed the finest aerodrome he had come across on his flight along the extraordinary route which he traversed, namely, Brussels, Frankfurt, Nurenburg, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Sofia, Varna, on the Black Sea Coast, Constantinople, Konia, Angora, Adana, Alleppo, Baghdad, Basrah and Bushire, where he eventually had to give up the flight and take a steamer to Bombay.

IN BRUSSELS.

"In Brussels," said Mr. Mirza, "Nobody troubled about my permits and visas, and in Frankfurt, which I reached next, the German officers were so kind and helpful that they arranged for me the requisite papers, although they insisted on a third party insurance, which I managed."

"As I was leaving Frankfurt," he continued, "I was warned by the metereological office that a severe storm was imminent and asked to postpone my flight. But I disregarded the warning because, I was impatient to get away, with the result that I was soon fighting my way against a gale blowing at sixty Kilometres. To make matters worse I was enveloped by clouds and soon after it rained in torrents. It was an anxious moment and in the last resort I decided to crash on the wings, and side-slipped, but luckily succeeded in making a perfect three-point landing."

GIVES A DISPLAY.

He obtained help from a nearly village and flew to Nurenburg where he gave a display of aerobatics, but burst the lower tank of his machine in the process and came down in a field. Two days later he flew to Vienna where he stayed a fortnight awaiting a remittance from home and also wired to Budanest and Angora for landing permits. That for Budapest was forthcoming but Angora turned down his request. However, he flew to Budapest and took off for Angora via Belgrade, Sofia and Constantinople.

"The route from Belgrade to Sofia" said Mr. Mirza "is the most dangerous stretch I encountered, on account of the mountainous nature of the country. Not infrequently, on aclount of the heavy clouds hanging, I had to fly circuitously, often grazing hill sides and ones or twice an but crashing into the mountain sides. But I survived, only to run into difficulties of another nature. My ignorance of the local lanbuages was a sore handicap and what with my lack of permits and visas I had a difficult time which included brief detentions by the police and military till the British Consuls, in both the places, came to my aid."

AT VARNA

At Varna, his next stop, he found the officials very helpful and hospitable and stayed there for six days pending the receipt of permission from Turkish authoritish to land in Constantinople. At the end of that stay no news was forthcoming, so he decided to fly to Constantinople without the permit. However, just as he was takjng off the British Consul informed him that permission had been refused. Despite this he flew to Constantinople and sought help from the British Ambassador who obtained for him the necessary permission.

From Constantinonple to Eskaishir he flew at an altitude of 7,000 feet to avoid the clouds but after leaving the latter place experienced engine trouble and the machine began losing height. Nevertheless he reached Konia his next halt. By mistake however he landed here on the parade ground to find himself up against the local military who, at one stage, ordered a squad of twelve soldiers to level that rifles at him. The police, however, intervened he overcame an awkward situation. At Konia he met the English Aviatrix Miss Winifred Spooner and with her help set his machine right.

MACHINE TURNS TURTLE.

He then flew to Adana which lies in a very mountanous district at an altitude of 10,000 feet and throughout experienced bumpy weather. Visibility was also bad and at one stage he flew blindly for nearly ninety minutes and then suddenly found that the plane was again losing height. From Adana he flew to Alleppo and thence Baghdad where his passport was confiscated because he had no visa. Furthermore, he had trouble with the Iraq Air Force authorities who refused to let him continue his flight if he did not have the machine overhauled. This was eventually done and he reached Busrah two days later. From there he set off for Karachi via the Persian Gulf, but shortly after leaving, his engine developed serious trouble, which made him turn back. Eventually he tried to land but in doing so the machine turned turtle and was badly damaged with the result that he had to abandon the flight and return to Bombay by steamer.

WILL START A CLUB.

His plane, however, was subsequently shipped to Karachi where it is undergoing repairs and Mr. Mirza hopes shortly to go to Karachi and fly to Hyderabad, where he is planning to start a private Aero-Club. For this purpose he intends purchasing two new planes, and, if he receives the necessary permission from the local authorities, to construct an aerodrome and thus help to popularise aviation in the State.—A. P.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST BRITISH ALE

Youths Visit Public Houses In Dublin

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Dublin.—Public Houses in all parts of the city were to-day visited by young men, who said they were members of the Irish Republican Army under Head Quarters' instructions to notify the owners of the premises that they must discontinue sale of certain British ale. Men stated that this order was made in pursuance of he boycott of "British goods" inaugurated soon after British duties on Irish products were instituted.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S NEW CABINET MEETS

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Berlin.—Although its appointment has not yet been officially announced, the new Cabinet has already held the first meeting. Foreign Minister is Von Neurath; Minister for Interior is Herr Bracht; Minister for Finance is Count Schwerin Von Krosicklutz; Minister for Justice Herr Guertner; Minister for Posts Von Rubenach. Von Schleicher retains defence as well as Chancellorship. Herr Popits remains minister without a portfolio also Finance Commissioner for Prussia. Portfolios of Economics, Labour and Agriculture have not yet been allotted.

The Reichstag will open on Tuesday and deal with the formal business for a few days, after which Von Schleicher will seek adjournment until after the Christmas to facilitate interparty discussions directed to the greatest measure of the agreement on the future programme.—Reuter's Special.

Schleicher's Appointment Supported

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.

Cologne.—Von Schleichers Chancellorship is warmly supported by the Trades Unions amongst whom he has got reputation of possessing a fearless independence and clear understanding of economic distress of the working masses. One leader declares that the appointment is the best solution that President Hindenburg could have made.—Reuter.

"IT PROVIDES JOBS TO TERRORISTS"

Sir C. Tegart's Allegations Against Calcutta Corporation

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Sir Charles Tegart in a interview to the "Sunday Times" has declared that despite protest of the Mayor of Calcutta Corporation, he does not intend to modify charges in his speech at the Royal Empire Society on November 1, last. He has not yet had communication from the Corporation, but he has confirmed that he said that the Corporation provided terrorists and their relatives with jobs largely as teachers. He adds that he has had many instances to prove accuracy of the statement and the Corporation knows it to be the case.—Reuter.

"HERACLES" CARRIES THE HEAVIEST LOAD

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The greatest load that the Empire air mail ever carried has left Croydon in the Imperial Airway's liner "Heracles" "en route" to India. In addition to 24 passengers and freight the liner carried nearly a ton; of air-mail equivalent to over 80.000 letters.—Reuter's Special.

11 PERSONS BURIED UNDER DEBRIS

Two-Storied Building Collapses At Sholapur

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 4.

Eleven persons were found buried under debris of two-storied building under construction in Manik Chowk. Seven of them were found dead while four others have been removed to hospital. It is reported six more coolies are still missing and it is feared that may be under debris. Among the deceased were two sons of owner of house.

It is stated that girder came down causing collapse of building. D. S. P. and Municipal authorities are on the scene superintending the removal of debris, which, it is expected will take four to five hours.—A. P.

Security Of Rs. 3,000 Asked From Ahmedabad Press

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 4.

Chimanlal Ishwarlal, keeper of Vasant Printing Press has been served with a notice under Emergency Powers Ordinance requiring him to deposit security of Rs. 3.000. It is understood the security has been asked in respect of article published in vernacular magazine printed in that press.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD SANATANISTS

To Present Memorial To Governor

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 4.

Local Sanatan Dharma Sabha has decided to present a memorial to the Governor requesting him not to interfere in religious matters and respect feelings of Sanatanists in regard to untouchability. Signatures are being taken on this memorial, which will be presented to the Governor by a deputation consisting of influential Sanatanists.—A. P.

RUGBY MATCHES

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Dec. 3.

The following are the results of matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules, today:—

Batley 7, Bramley nil; Bradford Northern 11, Huslet 13; (abandoned after 62 minutes play owing to storm); Broughton Rangers 3, Wigan 18; Castleford 7, St. Helens 10 (abandoned two minutes from time); Halifax 17, Hull Kingston Rovers 5; Hull 7, Rochdale 24; Keighley 10, Featherstone Ranger nil (abandoned after 6 minutes play in second half owing to hailstorm); Leeds 11, Huddersfield 7 (abandoned seven minutes from end owing to bad light); Leigh 17, Dewsbury 8; St. Relens Recreation 9, Barrow nil; Wakefield 2, Salford 8; Warrington 28, Oldham 10; Wines 18, York 9; and Wigan Highfield nil, Swinton 21.—Reuter.

INTER-VARSITY RACES

Cambridge Beat Oxford

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.

Cambridge beat Oxford in a series of inter varsity relay races by four events to two. A half mile relay was declared void owing to incorrect distance of run of Oxonians. The Cantabs won quarter-mile. Two-mile, 480 yards hurdles and one mile relays. Oxford won half-mile hurdles and four miles. The Oxonians lowered the record for the half-mile hurdles and Cambridge equalled the record for two miles.

Lovelock (Newzealander), the Oxford holder of the world's three-quarter-mile, British mile records, had sat at the examination in the morning and travelled by aeroplane to Cambridge.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI LOSES 6 lbs. IN WEIGHT

Anti-Untouchability Board See Him

POONA, Dec. 4.

With reference to rumours, current in Bombay as well as other parts of India, to the effect that Mr. Gandhi had suddenly gone on fast yesterday, the Anti-untouchability Board went to see Mr. Gandhi by appointment today at 11-30 a.m. They were delayed as Colonel Doyle, Inspector General of Prisons, was conferring with Mr. Gandhi. When the Board was called to Mahatma they found him lying on his bed rather weak. He had lost six pounds in weight probably as result of his fast yesterday. He told the Board that he had permission from Government to explain to public the cause of his fast which he had broken to-day; but in order to conserve his strength and also not to take full liberty of permission given to him, he would refrain from going into details of principal measure which prompted his fast.

He contented himself by explaining to the Board that he fasted on account of Patwardhan. To him it made no difference whether cause was big or small or public or private so long as it was just and necessitated a fast of kind. He spoke at some length to Members of the Board.—A. P.

ORDINANCE BILL CONDEMNED

Madras Support To Unity Pact

(From Our Correspondent).
MADRAS, Dec. 3.

A public meeting was held here to protest against the Ordinance Bill and support the Allahabad Unity Pact. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu who presided, made analysis of the provisions of the Ordinance Bill which practically throttled the liberty of the people and muzzled the press of India. Mrs. Cousins in the course of her speech said that the Ordinance Bill in essence was a coercion Act and an engine of repression.

Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastri, ex-Law Member, Madras Government, said that the provisions of the Ordinance Bill were opposed to genius and traditions of the British Law.

Mr. R. N. Arogiaswamy Mudaliar and Maulana Yakub Hassan supported the Unity Pact.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously.

This meeting of the citizens of Madras, while viewing with great concern and alarm at the impending passage of the consolidated Ordinance to Bill in the Legislative Assembly expresses its opinion that the political situation in India does not warrant any repressive measure at all, in particular such a highly repressive measure as is being rushed through the Legislature at present which cuts at the very root of fundamental rights of citizenship, free association, freedom of speech and the freedom of press and the Bill should be withdrawn from the Legislative.

This meeting of Madras citizens welcomes decisions of the Committee of the Unity Conference and requests leaders of all shades of opinion to sink their differences in the interests of national solidarity and communal harmony and endorse their whole hearted approval to them at the ensuing Allahabad Conference.

SITUATION IN ALWAR UNCHANGED

NEW DELHI, Dec. 4.

The situation is unchanged in the three affected districts and reports have been received that judicial process servers are being attacked and octroi and customs officers are continued to be defied while Alwar Ministers are in New Delhi trying to see that Meos return to Alwar. Policy of the State seems to be to isolate rebels Maharaja's proclamation to Meos has not yet produced any definite result. There is no truth in the statement that any laison officer has been posted in Alwar to act between Maharaja and Agent to the Governor-General.—A. P.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY MURDER

A Youth Arrested At Lahore

LAHORE, Dec. 3.

The police have arrested a Hindu youth, named Gianprakash, in connection with the alleged highway murder last evening of a Muslim youth. It is stated that the deceased was passing along the Shahlami Bazar, a thickly populated area, in the afternoon, when he was assaulted with a knife inflicting injuries, which proved fatal. The assailant ran away. In order to avoid excitement, Sardar Narender Singh, City Magistrate, has warned newspapers not to give a communal colour to the incident.—A.P.

UNTOUCHABILITY HAS NO RELIGIOUS SANCTITY

Sanskrit Scholar On Hindu Society

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

Under the auspices of the Tilak Vidyalaya Winter Lecture Series, Mr. K. L. Daftari, an eminent Sanskrit research scholar, delivered 1st instant on discourse before a large gathering on the "untouchability in relation to the Vedas and religion."

After explaining that the Shastras were not god-made, as the Sanatanists believed, but man-made and could be changed to suit the requirements of the changing times. According to him untouchability came into existence by convention and had no religious sanctity behind it. It was a symbol of the despotic temperament of the Brahmins in particular and the deliberate negligence on the part of caste Hindus in general. He justified the Chaturvarna system of Hindu Society on the ground of convenience as it was based on the principle of division of labour in accordance with different vocations of life. In the opinion of the speaker there never existed in Hindu society any class as untouchables with the exception of "chandals", who were in the lowest strata of Hindu society, but were styled and treated as such by mere convention.

NEED OF THE HOUR

From his own research work, the speaker could point out provisions in the Shastras for the enactment and enforcement of special rules in emergent circumstances to suit he requirements of political and civic life. To meet such emergent circumstances, arbitration boards were appointed to make necessary changes in the Shastras. In view of the present Indian conditions in which the solidarity of Hinduism was the need of the hour, he pleaded necessity of adopting such a course to solve the problem of untouchability once for all.—A. P.

'MAC' SPENDS BUSY DAY IN GENEVA

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Geneva.—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald spent a busy day. This morning he had long interviews with M. Herriot and Mr. Paul Boncour and in the afternoon he Baron Aloisi, the Italian delegate and Mr. Norman Davis, the American representative. Nothing has transpired regarding conversations though they are regarded as preliminary effort to get the five power conference on rails.

The Japanese naval representative interviewed the British naval experts. It is understood that the tendency is to refrain from submiting Japanese naval disarmament proposals until the assembly summoned to deal with the Sino-Japanese dispute, concludes its business.—Reuter's Special.

"THERE IS NO PARTY QUESTION IN THIS"

Baldwin On British Note

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Mr. Baldwin, speaking at Sunderland last night, said that the British Note to America was a statement absolutely accurate in its facts and temporate in its language. He added "There is no party question in this. It is the deliberate view of every man in this country, who is competent to form judgment on matters to which that Note refers. I have no doubt that Americans will give most careful and, so far as the Government is converned, sympathetic consideration to that Note, because they stand as much as we do, if not more, to suffer from the continuance of this particular form of payment.

"That makes me so glad that following on Lausanne and following on this Note, we shall have international conference as soon as it can be convened in 1933 at which, I hope these questions will be studied and probed with knowledge and sympathy. I hope that, result of that conference will be that, to a great extent the whole world may be payment which is intolerable for business of the whole world whether debtor or creditor."—B. O. W.

American Attitude

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Washington messages indicate that there is likelihood that President Hoover will make European debts question subject of special message to Congress when it meets next week.

Meanwhile, reports reaching London show that although the British Note has created deep impression on a large section of American opinion including many of those who are most in touch with the world economic situation, first reactions of several influential congressmen show little or no departure from the attitude adopted by them during the recent electoral campaign.

It is hoped that when time has been allowed for a more careful study of the logic with which the British Note traces history of the world depression and relation thereto of the vast unnatural transfers involved in the system of the international indebtedness, together with the effect upon both the creditor and the debtor countries of its continuance, some recognition will be forthcoming of real needs of the world situation.

For the time being, however, messages from America give slight reason to couple this hope with expectation. Apart from America the British note has been hailed in nearly every other country as both impressive and convincing.—B. O. W.

£ GOES DOWN

London Money Market

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.

After an unprecedented turnover of nearly £700 million, the money market settled down to a more normal course. This week's £55 million. Treasury Bills were allotted at the average rate of 17 shillings four pence per cent. as compared to 22 shillings last week.

On the Stock Exchange, commodity markets to-day were devoid of interest. Reports of America's cool reception of the British Note caused a renewed selling.

The Sterling New York Rate depreciated to 3.17¼ but closed at 3.18¼.—Reuter.

DEATH OF M. C. DEBAUMARCHIS

French Ambassador At Rome

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.

Paris.—A well-known diplomatic French Ambassador at Rome, M. Maurice Caron Debaumarchis has died.—Reuter.

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